From Beijing, a Gesture on Rights?

Many Expect Jiang to Make Clinton an Offer in Seattle

BEIJING — President Jiang Zemin of China went to Seattle on Wednesday having launched what Chinese and Western officials here say is the boldest set of economic changes since Chi-

na's reform process began 15 years ago.

Some Chinese officials say they believe the
67-year-old leader may now try to strike a deal
with President Bill Clinton to separate the issue
of China's human-rights record from its trading
relations with the United States.

To do so, Mr. Jiang would have to make concessions that go further than China's commitment, restated Wednesday, to give "positive consideration" to requests for an accounting of China's more than 3,000 political prisoners and to prison visits by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Some Western human-rights monitors say they believe that China has been preparing several additional steps, including new releases of political prisoners and new legal procedures under which prisoners can contest the terms of

In a news conference before his departure for the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation forum in Seattle, Mr. Jiang said Chi-nese-American relations were at a "crucial uncture," and he appealed to Mr. Clinton to focus on a "long-term perspective" of the rela-tionship and drop conditions on China's trade status. But he offered no clue as to how he might broach a new understanding in private talks with the American president.

Human-rights campaigners, meanwhile, sought to highlight the continuing political re-

pression in China in advance of the Seattle meeting. An exiled labor leader, Han Dongfang tried unsuccessfully to reassert his right to enter his own country from Hong Kong over the weekend, but border authorities blocked further strengthen Mr. Jiang's position and

And in Beijing, two of nine dissidents who were meeting to promote nonviolent means for political change were arrested without charges by the Public Security bureau.

Wei Jingsheng, a leading dissident, said he had advised the group of young dissidents against issuing overly "rash" political manifestos when "the political environment is not right," but Mr. Wei nonetheless denounced the arrests and said be defended the right of the younger dissidents to speak.

Mr. Wei, who was released in September after serving more than 14 years in prison for pro-democracy writings, said in an op-ed article in The New York Times that the Clinton administration was mistaken in assuming that its new policy of "enhanced engagement" would lead to more political freedom and the release

of political prisoners. One element of urgency underlying Mr. Jiang's first trip to meet an American president is that the health of China's paramount leader.

Deng Xiaoping, 39, is rapidly deteriorating.

A Western official who recently spoke in private with a senior Communist Party leader said be had been told that the progressive nature of Mr. Deng's decline would make it impossible for his physicians to sustain him past February or March.

Mr. Jiang is the handpicked successor of Mr. Deng, and Western officials say they fear that Mr. Jiang will not be able to hold together a

A foreign-policy victory in Seattle would further strengthen Mr. Jiang's position and solidify the reform trend.

"His political position at home is very strong right now," said one Chinese who observed last week's meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee — where the new economic reforms were endorsed — and who says he believes that this political strength gives Mr. Jiang the freedom to be more flexible in his

talks with Mr. Clinton.

As he departed for the United States, more details of the new economic reforms emerged. The product of months of negotiation in the leadership, the new reforms would overhaul China's banking and taxation systems, but most importantly they would begin turning some of China's massive state-owned industries into "corporations" whose shareholders would "own" their investments in factories as well as their profits, and managers would be accountable to directors who could dismiss them for nonperformance.

A 25-page document issued by the Central Committee does not say when and on what scale this transformation will begin, but there are references to "step by step" approaches. "It should be adopted in a gradual manner after experiments," the Central Committee report states. "It must not be done for show, or rashly on a mass scale.

The Central Committee document, drafted under Mr. Jiang's supervision, has charted a See CHINA, Page 5



Eric Cantona of France, right, tangling with Bulgaria's Trifon Ivanov on Wednesday, France lost and was eliminated from the World Cup finals, as was England. Page 19.

Asia-Pacific Leaders Rally Around GATT

They See Problems in Their Region if Trade Talks Collapse

By Paul F. Horvitz

SEATTLE - Amid hints that they may offer fresh trade concessions to demonstrate their resolve, trade officials from a dozen Pacific nations worked Wednesday to put together a tough statement that many see as their last chance to move stalled global trade talks for-

As trade and foreign ministers arrived in Seattle for the annual meeting of the 15-nation Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, many carried strong statements in support of a quick conclusion to the Uruguay Round of

world tariff-reduction negotiations.

But it was also clear that, behind the scenes, at least some senior officials were pressing for concrete steps to add political muscle to the talks, which will lead to the forum's first meeting of heads of state on Friday and Saturday.

Hong Kong's chief trade negotiator, J.A. Miller, said that one possible move would be for each of the 12 forum nations that are also members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to put on the table at the GATT talks Geneva "just a hit more" in the form of

offer the "clearest demonstration" of the Asian view that lower worldwide tariffs are essential to global economic growth.

It is not clear whether a consensus has formed to take such a collective step to concretely convey Asia's resolve on the GATT talks, which are at an impasse between Europe

Technical exchange among Pacific Rim nations will be major theme of talks. Page 5. Now Washington must decide: Are Asians friends or foes? Page 5.

and the United States over farm subsidies. Noris it clear whether any new offers would go much beyond token concessions.

· Nevertheless, Asians believe they have a very strong stake in the outcome of the GATT round, which faces a Dec. 15 deadline.

Kim Chul Soo, South Korea's minister of trade, industry and energy, said in a speech Toesday that the Asia-Pacific talks in Seattle were probably the best remaining opportunity

ed" to finish the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations.

I am confident that all the leaders of the APEC member countries in Seattle will make the all-out effort needed to do that," he added.
For its part, the United States is seeking to have the forum's national leaders include in their expected joint statement on GATT a specific reference to the Blair House agreement on reducing farm subsidies, a preliminary accord that is now in dispute largely because of France's insistence that it be reopened.

In a speech Wednesday, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher warned that if the Utuguay Round failed, "we will all suffer from the punishing effects of rising protectionism." Suc-cess, he said will mean global growth in joos. Mr. Christopher has promised a "strong and urgent" statement on GATT from the forum ministers and beads of state.

Joan Spero, the State Department's chief economics official, has said that Washington was interested "first and above all" in pressing the Uruguay Round forward in Scattle. "I cannot stress that enough," she added. An Asia-Pacific forum statement in support

France and England Out of World Cup

Wednesday's Qualifiers for the 1994 World Cup Finals

The qualifying teams in bold t	Group 2	Group 3
Group 1 Italy 1 Portugal 0 Switzerland 4 Estonia 0	Poland 1 Netherlands 3 San Mauric 2 Engiano 7	Spain 1 Denmark 0 N. ireland 1 Ireland 1
Group 4	Group 5	Group 6
Wales 1 Romania 2 Belgium 0 Czechoslovskia 0	Greece 1 Russia 0	France 1 Bulgaria 2
Interzone *Australia vs. Argentina	Previously Qualified S. Korea, S. Arabia, Cameroon	, Morocco, Nigeria, Bolivia, U.S

Brazit, Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Russia, Greece, Sweden. See SUMMIT, Page 5 Note: Czechoslovakia (RCS), Representation of Czechs and Slovaks we have to create the political momentum need *Results too late for this edition "additional tariff reduction offers." U.S. Warns North Korea of 'Options Other Than Negotiation'

SEATTLE - The United States will urge the United Nations Security Council to consider options other than

negotiations if North Korea fails to allow full international access to its nuclear facilities, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said Wednesday.

Mr. Christopher said flatly that North Korea "must set

aside its nuclear ambitious." The secretary of state gave no details on what options might be recommended, but some form of sanctions would appear to be among the courses of action the United States would seek. It appeared milkely, however, that the Security Council would approve sanctions, given China's veto as as permanent member and its stated opposition to sanctions. Mr. Christopher, in a speech at the University of Washington, said that in addition to complying fully with the

to recommend that the UN Security Council consider op-

tions other than negotiation."

The issue of North Korea is the leading security concern in the Pacific and is certain to come up in a series of bilateral talks that Mr. Christopher and President Bill Clinton are to hold in Seattle this week during the annual meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group.

Mr. Christopher repeated that Washington is "in close touch" with China on North Korea.

Asian nations share Mr. Clinton's view, Mr. Christopher

said, that North Korea "must not be allowed to pose a nuclear threat to South Korea or its other neighbors." Intermittent talks involving North Korea, South Korea,

global Nuclear Nonprobleration Treaty, Pyongyang "must also fulfill its denuclearization agreement with South Korea.

"If North Korea refuses," he said, "then we are prepared Korean sites, are stalemated. North Korea insists that its plants are for peaceful research only and has sharply criticized Mr. Clinton's recent statements.

> "North Korea is caught in a time warp." Mr. Christopher said. "It is the most isolated country in the world, unmoved by the winds of change that have swept across the region. It has buried the economic dreams of its people to raise a million-man army - most of which is deployed at South

-PAUL F. HORVITZ

The Washington Post reported earlier: President Clinton's top advisers are considering whether to spell out concrete economic, political and military incen-

tives for North Kerea to drop development of a nuclear weapon and accept new international inspections of its

nuclear plants, senior American officials say.

The approach would represent a substantial departure from American insistence that North Korea first agree to the nuclear inspections before Washington would provide de-

tails of a plan for improving relations with North Korea, an approach that officials say has failed.

If Mr. Clinton approves the new plan, he will consult with key allies such as Japan and South Korea before it is laid out for North Korean diplomats at the United Nations.

Under the proposed approach, the United States and North Korea would defer to a new set of negotiations the contentious issue of international inspections at two sites that are suspected of barboring nuclear wastes from North Korea's past production of plutonium for nuclear arms.

Parties Agree On All-Race South Africa Government

Draft Charter Puts End To White Minority Rule; Some Groups Hold Out

JOHANNESBURG - South African leaders approved a draft constitution early Thursday to end white minority tule.

President Frederik W. de Klerk, the African National Congress president, Nelson Mandela, and the heads of most other black and white parties approved the constitutional package to close the book on apartheid. Parliament will

begin sitting next week to ratify the document. The agreement on a basic law will be put into effect after the country's first all-race election, scheduled for April 27. It formally ends two-year-old democracy talks and paves the way for

In a black township, a senseless life leads to a senseless death. Page 2.

multiracial transitional executive council to help run the country ahead of the poll. The draft constitution was approved to applause at 15 minutes past midnight by a procedural device called sufficient consensus, meaning an overall majority in favor.

The radical hlack Pan Africanist Congress said it could not support the constitution as it stood. It objected to power-sharing clauses that it said bound the executive.

The white rightist Afrikaner People's Union also objected, saying the agreement was not all-inclusive and threatened further conflict.

The package was largely shaped in a compro-mise between the South African government and the African National Congress that avoided the most difficult decision on exact percentages required for cabinet decisions and settled on a loosely defined consensus in a spirit of

"I'm happy," Mr. de Klerk said after the two sides reached the compromise. "I feel we have achieved most of our goals fully and all of our goals substantially. We are giving birth to a good constitution which will serve South Africa

The package set out an interim constitution and bill of rights as well as an electoral law and legislation establishing independent broadcasting authorities, a 400-member national assemhly, a 90-member senate, nine regions with their own legislatures and a multiparty cahinet headed by a president and at least one vice presi-

package will be sent to the last sess the all-white parliament, which opens Monday. Approval is certain.

Items approved included a plan to reform the army by integrating it with elements of black anti-apartheid forces, and a plan to establish a two-tier police system, with policemen answerable to regional governors in addition to the national police.

The negotiators also approved a resolution to reincorporate into South Africa four nominally

independent "black homelands." The homelands, whose sovereignty was recognized only by South Africa, are Venda, Cis-kei, Transkei and Bophuthatswana. Two of the four, Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, have opposed the constitutional talks and threatened to reject any attempts to impose agreements on

A joint statement from the government and the ANC said that decisions by the first postapartheid cabinet would be made in a "consensus-seeking spirit," indicating they were unable to agree on exactly how many votes would be needed to adopt policy.

Parties will be awarded cabinet posts accord-

ing to the number of parliament seats they win in April elections. The ANC, which could win more than half the vote, sought a simple majority for cahioet decisions that would permit it to

Mr. de Klerk's governing National Party, most likely to finish second in the balloung, wanted a requirement of at least a two-thirds

The two sides also agreed that a final constitution would have to be approved by 60 percent of the legislators chosen in the April elections. "They will sign off on a post-apartheid con-stitution." said the chief government negotia-tor. Roelf Meyer. "that's the headline."

Matthew Phosa of the ANC said the negotiators, in the final bours of two years of often bitter political horsetrading, were "digging the grave for apartheid."

The breakthrough proposal appeared to have resulted from a four-hour meeting on Tuesday

See ACCORD, Page 2

Kiosk

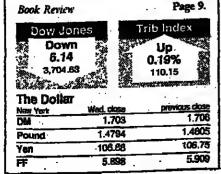
General Forces Out President in Nigeria

General Sani Abacha, widely believed to have been the power behind the Nigerian government for several years, forced the civilian leader, Ernest Shonekan, to resign Wednesday and replaced him as head of Africa's most populous nation.

General Abacha, the defense minister,

was a key figure in the coup that ended the civilian government in 1983 and put General Ibrahim Babangida in power in 1985.

Mr. Shonekan succeeded General Babangida on Aug. 26. Mr. Shonekan's resignation are accepted that was set nation came against turmoil that was set off when the junta annulled the June civilian presidential election. (Page 2)



Bohrain ... 0.800 Din Maita ... Cyprus.....C.£1.00 Nigeria 45,00 Noiro Egypt......E.P. 5000 Saudi Arabia 9.00 R Jordan J J D South Africa R 6 Kenya ... K. SH. 150 U.A.E. 8.50 Dirh Kuwait 500 Fils U.S. Mil. (Eur.)\$1.10

The Champion of Free Trade Isn't So Sure Anymore

By Lawrence Malkin tional Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON - If the dramatic debate and the final vote on the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement demonstrate anything, it is the confusion, frustration and sheer terror created by shifts in world trade among ordinary people and their political representatives.

Europeans have already had a taste of it. from French farmers rioting against govern-ments bargaining away some of their trade privileges in the Uruguay Round of negotia-

tions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which are now coming to a climax and which the NAFTA vote is meant to support. Even the trading nations of Asia, in their wariness toward the ideas about bberalized

NEWS ANALYSIS

trade along the Pacific Rim that President Bill Clinton will present to them in Seattle this week, have shown they believe that the freetrade theories that have made some of them rich can be extended too far. What is most surpris-ing is not that the United States, which raised the banner of free trade when it dominated world markets during the postwar belle epoque. should now be waving it so besitantly, but that it took so long for such hesitations to roost in

After two decades of stagnant incomes and a decade of upheaval among industry to reorga-nize for global competition, NAFTA turned out to be what even Mr. Clinton conceded was a lightning rod for public fears.

Two vigneties: This week's cover of Time Magazine, long the voice of middle-class smugness, pictures a middle manager with briefcase and fedora running for his life over the beadline: "What Ever Happened to the Great American Job? The Rules of the Game Have Changed Forever.

And Representative Mel Reynolds, Democrat from Illinois, said on television Tuesday right that among the anxious calls about

See NAFTA, Page 7

Rises de la Magyantro/The Associ Atalante's Batting, an 1850 statue by Jean-Jacques Pradier, in the new Richelien Wing.

A New Wing for Paris's Grande Dame

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

PARIS - The grandest of all the Grands Travaux, the gigantic building projects that have sprung up in Paris for the last 15 years. will be inaugurated on Thursday with the dedication of the new, expanded version of the Louvre.

François Mitterrand, whose dream this has been since he became president in 1981, will cut a ribbon signaling the opening of the Grand Louvre. At long last, 200 years to the day since the opening of the Louvre Museum, all of this huge palace will be devoted to museum purposes.

But the Grand Louvre project, which will extend for at least another three years of renovations and embrace the redesigned Tuileries gardens, is far larger than even the approximately \$500 million structures being inaugurated Thursday.

The entire venture, which will have a projected cost of \$1.3 billion, was once pilloried by the right as Socialist megalomania. Now it is proudly described by Jacques Toubon, the new Gaullist minister of cul-

ture, as "an incontestable success" and "an historic and cultural space without comparison in the world." Four years ago, with the completion of the

first phase of this project. Mr. Mitterrand cut a ribbon as well. At that time he was inaugurating the once-controversial, now largely beloved Great Pyramid and three satellite pyramids in the Cour Napoleon and the cavernous entrance hall, exhibition rooms, shops, storage spaces and auditori-um below them. They were designed by I. M. Pei, the Chinese-born American architect also largely responsible for what will be dedicated on Thursday.

This second phase of the Grand Louvre consists first of the Richelieu Wing on the north side of the Cour Napoléon. Built between 1852 and 1857 by Napoleon III and vacated grudgingly by the Ministry of Finance in 1989, the wing was gutted and almost totally reconstructed by Mr. Pei's team and their French associates.

The wing will make the Louvre one of the world's three largest art museums, with the Metropolitan in New York and the Hermit-

age in St. Petershurg, Some 12,000 artworks will be on display in the 165 rooms and three covered courtvards of the new wing alone, a quarter of them brought from storage. In addition, there is an underground

shopping mall and spaces for fashion shows, another auditorium and a huge parking garage for cars and tourist buses. This is centered around an inverted pyramid designed hy Mr. Pei, a glass skylight pointing down into the underground space. The 39 newly designed rooms for French painting in the Sully Wing, adjacent to the Richelieu Wing. were opened in December and count as part of this design phase. The ceremonies on Thursday hardly rep-

resent the completion of the entire project, if so vast and diffuse an organism as the Louvie can ever be completed. Such a large museum will never be finished," said Pierre Rosenberg, the Louvre's painting curator, last week.

Over the next three years, a third and final phase of Grand Louvre work will assure that visitors will come up against plywood walls

See LOUVRE, Page 2

In a Black Township, the End of a Senseless Life

New York Times Service

TEMBISA, South Africa - The day after Dolly Mphahlele huried the charred remnants of her son, his grinning face was on the front page of The Sunday Times in Johannesburg under a headline: "Horror Necklacing of Teenage Boy."

The article described how the boy, Ernest Mohahlele, was in a car stopped hy young thugs for driving too fast on the way to watch a boxing match, how Ernest was mistaken for a gang leader, tried by a "people's court." hacked with machetes and incinerated with a gasoline-filled tire slung over his neck.

He was 15 when he became a harrowing sketch of random death in the townships.

The story was hearthreaking but, his mother said, it left out several important details: Ernest ran with a street gang. He had a closet filled with expensive clothes she had not bought for him. He walked on crutches from the day in February when rival gangsters shot him in both calves. He was on the lam from a murder charge.

As Dolly Mphahlele tells it, the story of her son is not so much a tale of senseless death as of senseless life, a vignette from a world where ruthless children make the rules. So thoroughly had his mother despaired of him that earlier this year, when township

Nigeria's interim civilian leader on Wednesday and took control of Af-

rica's most populous nation. General Sani Ahacha, the de-

fense minister and the man consid-

ered to be the real power behind the

government, forced out the titular

head of state. Ernest Shonekan, a

The nation of 90 million people

Mr. Shonekan succeeded the for-

mer military junta leader. General

Ibrahim Babangida, on Aug. 26. General Ahacha was a key figure

in the coup that ended the civilian

government in 1983 and put Gen-

eral Bahangida in power two years

later. General Abacha's ascension

to leader confirms the belief that he

has been in control since General

came against a background of political turmoil that has persisted since the military junta annulled

The resignation of Mr. Shonekan

heard the news on state-run radio. which said only that Mr. Shonekan had resigned and that General

former corporate executive.

Abacha was in charge.

Babangida's resignation

General Takes Control,

Ousting Nigeria Leader

LAGOS - A general forced out on June 12 that was to return the

control.

because of his riotous ways, she no longer bothered pleading for his life.

nest." one of the teen-age autocrats had told her, in a manner simultaneously polite and

The one thing I won't stand for, I don't want fire on my son. You can kill him, but do not hurn him."

Mrs. Mphahlete, a strong-willed church
Mrs. Mphahlete, a strong-willed church
Mrs. Mphahlete, a strong-willed church-

going woman of 38, works at the meat counter of a supermarket. Her husband, Tsia, is a tractor-parts supply clerk. They have an 18-year-old daughter and a 10-year-

After 15 years in Tembisa, the family owns a plain and spotless hungalow on a nutted

Sensing the deterioration of Tembisa. Mrs. Mphahlele had shipped Ernest off to his grandparents in a more sedate township

He flourished in school there — "He was a brilliant somebody," is his mother's only boast about her son - and he joined the marshals of the African National Congress. who keep order at demonstrations. But last Christmas he came home, fell in

with older boys and refused to return to his

civilian presidential elections held

nation to an elected civilian gov-

emment after a decade of military

A Lagos high court ruled Mon-day that the junta had acted illegal-

Western diplomats, speaking on

condition they not be named, said Mr. Shonekan was forced out be-

cause of continuing uncertainty that resulted from General Baban-

gida's decision to void the results of

The action comes in the midst of

a general strike that has paralyzed

major cities because of a sharp in-

General Abacha's move to pow-

er is another twist in the most tur-

hulent period in Nigerian history

since the 1967 civil war that result-

ed in the hreakaway nation of Bia-

The June election was widely be-

lieved to have been won hy multi-

millionaire industrialist, Moshood

southern Yoruha tribe.

fra and led to t million deaths.

presidential election.

crease in gasoline prices.

ly in installing Mr. Shonekan.

from home, returning without explanation, delinquent behavior — Ernest's was robbery She knew he was running with one of the - and obliged to make a public apology. Mama, we are going to discipline Er- street gangs that terrorize Tembisa and she The committee gave Mrs. Mphahlele a tape warned him: "At the end of the day, Ernest, recording of the ritual as a reminder that her you are going to die."

legs. Miraculously, he was alive. Before long have him off the streets, beyond the range of

where the police are regarded as an indifferent force, if not hostile, de facto law enforcement consists of a network of street commit-tees loosely aligned with the ANC. They may intervene in anything from a domestic squabble to a killing.

The committees are nominally run by adults, but in practice it is the swaggering teenagers who hold the balance of power. Often it is hard to distinguish between the vigilantes and the outlaws, since both carry guns, salute one another as "comrade" and mimic the rituals of justice.

But Mrs. Mphahlele respects the system

for the limited protection it affords her and

to a disciplinary meeting at a local school, selves comrades.

son was on probation.

renacing.

In February, she got a call to fetch her When the police arrested Ernest for killing Mrs. Mphahlele remembers her response:

son's body, badly hacked and shot in both a man in June, she said, she was relieved to Let It Be

> The next morning, someone led Mrs. Mphablele to the spot in the Ivory Park squatter camp nearby where her son had been killed. She was resigned to everything about her son's end except the fact that his killers had, after all, burned him.

Mrs. Mphahlele said she had little hope the police would try very hard in find her s killers.

Under the township justice system, she can arrange through her street committee to have her son's killers hunted down and killed. She decided not to do so, she said, fearing it would set off the kind of endless feud that has decimated other townships.

because, unlike the white-run government, it is a system in which she has standing.

In March, Mrs. Mphahlele said, the street committee summoned Ernest and his parents

They will never see the new South Africa if they do like this." she said of the youths who rule Tembisa. "They are killing each other without reason, and they call them-

U.S. Puts Haiti on A New List:

By Thomas W. Lippman Washington Pour Service

WASHINGTON - The Clinton ministration has decided not to undertake more initiatives aimed at restoring the elected government in Haiti, choosing instead to wait out the military government there as: economic sanctions take their toll, according to administration offi-

The decision is consistent with the administration's recent efforts to back off from the high-visibility issues that have brought so much grief and to emphasize the longterm objectives on which senior officials believe their record is stronger, such as atrengthening mocracy in Russia.

A senior State Department offi-cial said the administration was satisfied that relief organizations and volunteer groups have enough food and fuel in Haiti to stave off a humanitarian crisis for several months. That being the case, he said, the administration has decided there is no urgent reason to force the pace of developments there. Haiti's military rulers "are going

to tough it out," and Washington is going to let them try to do it, the department official said, unless the military tries to seize food supplies now controlled by international relief agencies.

Haiti thus joins Bosnia-Herzegovina in relegation to a lower echeion of foreign-policy concerns. After a rough summer in which the administration faced relentless criticism from Congress and the media over its handling of what it calls "inherited crises," the administration has in essence taken these formerly crucial issues off the table, partly because it has run out of ideas on how to resolve them and because it wants to direct public attention to longer-range concerns such as relations with China.

The third of the "inherited" crises has already been defused, at least in part, by President Bill Clinton's decision to set a March 31 deadline for withdrawal of the last U.S. troops from Somalia;

A little over a month ago, a U.S. vessel was steaming toward Haiti carrying an advance party of military trainers and engineers, which Washington agreed to send as part of the agreement aimed at restoring the deposed president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to

When the ship turned away rather than confront armed Haitians who opposed the landing, the Unit-ed Nations-brokered Governors Island agreement began to unravel. Now Father Aristide remains in exile in the United States, the Haitian military officers who had agreed to resign remain in power, and the United Nations has reimposed an embargo on shipments of arms or oil to Haiti.

WORLD BRIEFS

Israeli Soldier Fatally Stabbed in Gaza

NAHAL OZ, Israeli-Occupied Gaza Strip (Remers) — A Palestinian stabbed an Israeli soldier to death at a roadside café in the occupied Gaza Strip on Wednesday before being captured by the cafe operator, the army

Witnesses told Israeli radio stations that the soldier was sitting alone near the Nahal Oz checkpoint to Israel when the attacker, wielding a long knife, stabbed him in the neck. The killing brought the death toll to 12 Israelis and 20 Palestinians since an Israeli-PLO peace agreement was signed in early September. Most of the Israelis were killed by Islamic opponents of the accord.

The case operator, Zvi Saar, 37, described how he captured the assailant. "I saw him from the case," he said. "I went out. While he was struggling with the soldier, he took his gun away. I pushed this table over on him, pushed him to the floor and struggled with him, took the gun out of his hands. I lay down on him until the soldiers came."

China Vows a Hard Line on Colony

HONG KONG (AP) - A Chinese official has warned Britain to expect no concessions at the next round of talks on Hong Kong's political future, Hong Kong radio said Wednesday.

Vice Premier Li Langing told Tsni Tsna Tong, a Hong Kong businessman, that China would adopt an unyielding stance at the talks, which

start Friday, the radio said. The report on Wednesday tempered speculation in the Hong Kong ress that a compromise might be reached in the protracted dispute over

British attempts to install democratic institutions in the colony before it reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

Malawi President for Life No Longer ZOMBA, Malawi (AFP) — Malawi's ailing president, Hastings Kamuzu Banda, is no longer president for life because the country's deputies scrapped that status Wednesday.

The title was dropped from the constitution in an overhaul of the text so that it becomes compatible with multiparty democracy shead of the

meral elections in May. Dropped along with it was a special privilege that conferred powers on Mr. Banda to nominate legislators, embling him to bring in functionaries whom he controlled. Parliament also voted Wednesday to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years. Mr. Banda's party has opposed this measure, as the youth is overwhelmingly on the side of the opposition.

Vatican and Israel Near Pact on Ties

VATICAN CITY (Reuters) - The Vatican said Wednesday that it was close to reaching an agreement with Israel that is expected to lead to diplomatic ties and clear the way for a papel visit to Israel.

A statement said that the work of a commission on bilateral problems

set up in July 1992 had gone well and was "close to conclusion." It added. "The method, timing and form for the signing of this accord have yet to be worked out." It gave no details, but diplomats said in September, when lower-level working groups reached their agreement, that a final accord could be signed before the end of the year.

The Vatican, which has had often chilly relations with Israel since the nation was founded in 1948, has always recognised Israel's right to exist within secure borders. But it has first wanted a solution to the Palestinian question and guarantees for Jerusalem as a city sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims before agreeing to full diplomatic recognition.

TRAVEL UPDATE

EC May Face Court Suit on Passports

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Parliament is expected to start court action in the next few days over the EC's failure to end passport

The EC assembly has until Nov. 20 to act on a decision to haul the EC Commission before the European Court, EC sources said. All border controls on EC citizens traveling within the bloc were to have been abolished in January when the Community's single market came into effect, but were not.

Demonstrations by French government workers planned for Thursday were not expected to affect transport services, although trade unions have put in strike notices to cover employees while they demonstrate; Both Air rance, which will have employees among the demonstrators, and the French rallways planned to operate normally.

Breaking with a century of two wheeled tradition, the Cambridgeshire County Council has permanently banned bicycles from two busy streets in the heart of the English university town.

Visitors to Queen Elizabeth II's fire-damaged Windsor Castle will pay hefty entry charges from next year in a fund-raising drive by the royal family to finance a £40 million (\$60 million) repair bill. Visitors would be

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Mr. Rabin was in the Canadian capital to explain Israel's position on the Mideast peace process.

ACCORD: South Africans Agree UN Formally Cancels Hunt for Somali Chieftain

Continued from Page 1

night between Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela the ANC president. A multiparty Transitional Exec-utive Council will be set up soon in oversee preparations for the elec-tions for the assembly on April 27.

The government and the ANC open for dissidents to rejoin the process at any time.

"A new country is being born." Mr. de Klerk said during a visit Tuesday to the World Trade Center in Kempton Park, the site of the

Government sources said before

the draft was approved that the final charter could still be adjusted to satisfy the Freedom Alliance, a bloc of potentially dangerous conservative whites and blacks fearful of ANC dominance.

The alliance, which groups white, nightist organizations, the have said that the door will be left Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the two conservative homelands, warned the government and ANC against making any constitution final without its consent.

would meet with alliance leaders on diers. Friday.

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, New York - The United Nations has formally ended its ill-fated hunt for Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the So. Rangers in a firefight on Oct. 3 mali clan leader whose arrest had with General Aidid's followers.

Instead, the Security Council has asked a special commission to de-termine who was responsible for Aides to Mr. de Klerk said he armed attacks on peacekeeping sol-

The United Nations has also an-

did aides and made it clear that others will soon be freed.

Both gestures were a result of a deleine K. Albright, told the Secutive Mashington hopes that by the A first test of reconciliation to the 18 Americans. Washington hopes that by the time the commission reports, So-

Both gestures were a result of a change of U.S. policy in Somalia after the death of IS U.S. Army been the goal of United States forces in Mogadishu.

The moves are intended to encourage the clan leader and his political party, the Somali National Alliance, to join a process of political reconciliation that Washington

now favors. "Our primary goal in Somalia is to foster a political dialogue which can lead to national reconcilia-(Reuters, AP, AFP) nounced the release of eight of Ai- tion," the chief U.S. delegate, Ma-

tives of the 16 political parties and not investigate the lighting in the 18 regions, to meet in Addis which the Rangers were killed. Ababa, Ethiopia, for talks on conomic reconstruction.

The Security Council voted multinational UN force.

unanimously to ask Secretary-Gen-

comes at the end of the month; the malia will have recovered suffi-United Nations has invited 140 So- ciently to be able to capture and try mali leaders, including representa- those responsible. The panel will

In an oblique reference to General Butros Butros Ghali to set up a cral Aidid, the Security Council incommission to find those responsi-structed the secretary-general to ble for attacks on peacekeepers. "suspend arrest actions against These attacks have so far killed 34, those individuals who might be im-Pakistani soldiers and 7 Nigerians. plicated" in the attacks.

LOUVRE: For Mitterrand and Pei, a Grand Day at a Great Project

hiding construction and blocking

their progress for some time vel. Areas for conservation and storage. now removed to new underground homes, will be converted for still more exhibition space. Rooms vacated to stock the Richelieu Wing will be refurbished. Also, lighting will be improved

in the older parts of the museum. Facades will be cleaned. Two courtyards in the southern Denon Wing will be cleaned up for public use. Air conditioning is to be installed throughout an especially needed step for the Denon Wing's Grand Galerie, the home of the Mona Lisa, which now can become insufferably hot in the summer.

providen by Mr. Pei. A new pedestrian hridge will link the Louvre with the Musee d'Orsay. Underground facilities next to the new mail for the Louvre School will be completed. And the Museum of Decorative Arts, to the west of the Ricbelieu Wing and the only part of the entire palace not under con-trol of the Louvre Museum, is to be

The Louvre dates from 1204. when King Philippe Auguste huilt a fortress to repel the invading Normans before his departure for the Crusades with his brother-inlaw, the English King Richard the

In addition, the Tuileries gar- Lion-Hearted. Charles V trans- proved by Mr. Mitterrand, was to dens are being redesigned, com-formed it into a palace in the 14th plete with architectural elements century.

There were an significant improvements to the infrastructure after 1884 and, as Mr. Pei remarked in an interview on Monday, "the museum was only a tenant in this vast complex called the Louvre,"

The entrances were confusing and cramped, the Cour Napoléon a daytime parking lot and sordid nighttime trysting spot. The Finance Ministry had subdivided the Richelieu space into Kafkaesque office warrens, and trucks and cars crowded its inner courtyards.

provide the Louvre a modern-day symbol with the pyramids, to coordinate and rationalize the visitor traffic flow and deployment of the collections with a gigantic new undeground space, to help pay for that space and new parking with a commercial mall and to design the Richelieu Wing in manner that suited its spacious and resplendent

All of this was done from outset curators, who administer their sev- complaints will come about some

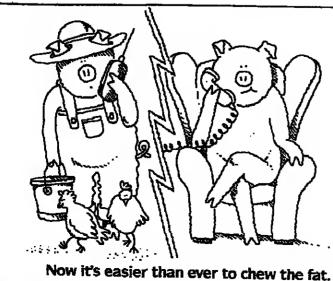
in the sometimes violent controver-sies that threatened to engulf their

The attacks against Mr. Pei, which erupted in 1984 when his pyramid plan was announced, were part esthetic, part logistical and largely political. Some critics complained about the juxtaposition of transferrity and appropriate Others. modernity and antiquity. Others feared a single entrance would clog visitor traffic and cheapen the experience of contemplating art by a clutter of shops and restaurants.

forced Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Pei strike some as blandly corporate in detail, with their blank polished limestone walls cutting off sightlines at their base. The 8th century B.C. Assyrian winged bulls from Khorsabad have been set into stuoco-like walls that evoke their historical placement in an oddly neutral modern atmosphere.

On the second floor, the 24 Rubens paintings created for Marie de Medici have been united at last in a vast room of their own, but in a fussy setting intended, again, to suggest their original setting in the Palais du Luxembourg. Even with All of this was done from outset with the cooperation of the Louvre under their several ors. Who administer their several or en departments semi-autonomous- of the more overtly architectural of to install their paintings and sculp-Achelicu space into Kafkaesque office warrens, and trucks and cars rowded its inner courtyards.

Mr. Pei's plan, personally appose of president-director, rein-



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STATESIDE / NEW GURRICULUMS

Senators Knock Out 19 Assault Weapons in New Anti-Crime Bill

WASHINGTON - The Senate

voted Wednesday to ban 19 military-style assault weapons as it moved toward a final vote on an omnibus anti-crime measure.

Secators tried to ouldo each other with toughness as they added amendments to the \$22 billion bill. which already included money for new prisons and 100,000 new police officers.

"This legislation will stop the flow of the most deadly weapons on our streets," Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democral of California, said after her amendment to ban some assault weapons was approved by a 56-to-43 vote.

The Senate's mood was apparent when it voted, 73 to 26, to defeat a proposal by Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, to substitute manda-tory life imprisonment without pa-role for the measure's many death penalty provisions.

Ms. Feinstein's measure was drafted to overcome some of the resistance from opponents of gun cootrol. Her amendment would stop the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 specified semia matic assault weapons — including the AK-47 - and bar the manufacture of models that imitate them. But it also would exempt more than 650 hunting weapons by name.

Once the Senate completes action on the overall bill, a conference committee of House and Senate must meet to iron out any

Before adopting the assault

weapons ban, the Senate killed a proposal by Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, to speed and limit appeals by state death-row inmates who use the federal courts.

Both liberal and conservative

senators differed with Mr. Specter over his language, although there was widespread support for limiting the so-called habeas corpus appeals. No further action was expected this year on the issue, which was separated from the larger crime bill to avoid jeopardizing it. In other crime bill decisions the

 Approved, 74 to 25, a measure from Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, that would make it easier to impose the death penalty on a person identified as a "drug Under the new standards, the kingpin would not have to be responsible for any specific killing but would face capital punishment when drug quantities, or earnings from illegal drugs, are so large that there is an implied re-sponsibility for overdose deaths.

A kingpin could also be defined as one whose crimioal enterprise has gross receipts of \$20 million of

as gross receipts of 320 himsor of more during any 12-month period.

Passed by voice vote and amendment by Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, that would make it more difficult for judges to release inmates because of prison overcrowding. The language would require courts to evaluate claims of "cruel and unusual punishment" by the effect on individual inmates, not on the entire prison population.



SUBMERGED IN SPENCER - An Indiana town awash in floodwaters from the White River.

Today's Foreign Affairs Class: **Economics and Environment**

By Ken Brown

NEW YORK -- With the end of the Cold War eliminating the su-perpower tensions that guided two generations of diplomats, graduate schools of foreign affairs are shifting their focus to the complexities world trade, new technologies and the environment.

"The foreign policy after the Cold War is going to be more con-cerned with economics and technology, and it's going to be more driven by the private sector than tunity to government." said Stephen F. courses. Szabo, associate dean for academic affairs at Johns Hopkins Universi-ty's Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies.

"There is a sense that security and traditional concerns that were associated with the Cold War have diminished in importance," said Mr. Szabo, who led a curriculum review that included the creation of a program in energy, environmen-tal science and technology.

The changes have been felt most deeply in courses on international security and on the former Soviet Union, which had been mainstays of curriculums at the major universities around the country that offer

are also struggling to preserve a focus that distinguishes them from business and other schools that are focus are now dwelling paying more attention to international issues, once the province of

foreign affairs programs.

At the same time, the push for new curriculums is offering international affairs schools an opportunity to breath new life into old

Jeswald W. Salacuse, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, said: We're looking at old issues in new
We're looking at old issues in new
ways. And so I don't think anybody the rapidly changing international
ways. And so I don't think anybody the rapidly changing international
scene, interest in foreign affairs We're looking at new issues. exactly the same way it was taught

Among the examples of new di-rections cited by Mr. Salacuse are courses on conflict resolution and peacekeeping. The school is also bringing in anthropologists to teach a course on the cultural and

ethnic roots of conflict.

Philip D. Zelikow, an assistant pro-But as such programs rush to meet the needs of a new generation of foreign affairs specialists than the main international relations of foreign affairs specialists than the main international relations to meet the needs of a new generation course from a bipolar view of world to foreign affairs specialists.

more on power relations that lie outside the classical East-West military balance that defined Cold

War diplomacy.
Today's security programs focus on small regional and ethnic conflicts and peacekeeping, while Soviet studies programs concentrate on the process of building democracy, and free markets in the former republics and the new nations being

carved from the old empire.

programs has continued to grow.

According to a study by 12 of the 15 members of the Association of . Professional Schools of Interna-

tional Affairs, applications rose 63 percent between 1988 and 1992.

Of the 12,000 students who applied to the two-year master's de-At Harvard University's John F.

An in 1992, about 39 percent were ad-Kennedy School of Government, mitted, the group said.

* POLITICAL NOTES*

Senate Approves Compromise on Gay Gis

WASHINGTON -- President Bill Clinton's compromise "don't

ask, doo't tell" policy allowiog homosexuals in the military got final congressional approval on Wednesday in the Senate.

The Senate approved, 77 to 22, a \$261 defense authorisation allowing Mr. Clinton to carry out the policy and sent the bill to the president to be signed ioto law. The House approved it on Monday.

The bill also repeals a post-World War II ban against women serving on U.S. warships. Congress had repealed a similar law prohibiting women from flying warplanes but is following a presidential commission recommendation that women not fight in ground warfare.

The authorization for U.S. defense programs oext year also releases \$4 billion for a maximum 20 radar-evading B-2 stealth bombers and allows the Pentagon to buy up to six more C-17 cargo planes, if problems are fixed. The \$261 billion authorization is \$2.5 billion less than Mr. Clinton

asked and \$13 billion less than this year's allocation. Passage marked final congressional approval to a compromise in the controversy that exploded days after Mr. Clinton became president over his plan to allow homosexuals in the military. Homosexual groups say they will challenge the compromise in court. (Reuters)

Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, in an address to the General Assembly's administrative and budgetary committee:

Press reports exaggerate. But let me tell you, I cannot justify to the taxpayers of my country some of the personnel arrangements, the sweetheart peosion deals, the lack of accountability, the waste of resources, the duplication of effort and the lack of attention to the bottom line that we so often see around here."

Away From Politics

 A judge blocked the repeal of Cincinnati's gay rights law. Judge Arthur Speigel of the U.S. District Court ruled that the repeal, approved by voters earlier this month, unfairly infringed on the rights of homosexuals and ordered the change not be carried out. • U.S. Catholic bishops voted to make it easier to dismuss priests who sexually abuse minors. The National Conference of Catholic Bishops, meeting in Washington, overwhelmingly approved asking the Vatican to lift the church's five-year statute of limitations on dismissals in cases involving sexual abuse of minors. The vote was

◆ A code punishing "racially demeaning" speech ≈ 10 be dropped by the University of Pennsylvania as of June 30. Six months ago the university charged a white student with racial harassment for calling five black sorority sisters "water buffalo." But the university's new leaders said the code was "not the best solution to the problems of racism in our community.

• If abortions are legal, why not assisted suicides, a Detroit judge asked while challenging prosecutors trying Dr. Jack Kevorkian. The Wayne County circuit judge. Richard Kaufman, also said he was not prepared to rule on the constitutionality of Michigan's 8-month-old ban on assisted said de. He said be a sulf festire a written ruling soon. A prison dope snuggling operation was ended as federal authorities charged 17 current and former District of Columbia Corrections Department employees with taking bribes and helping to supply a long-flourishing drug trade inside the Lorton Correctional Complex io Northern Virginia. Four inmates and a juvenile also were charged with taking part in various schemes to smuggle cocaine, heroin and IF. WP. Reuters, NYT

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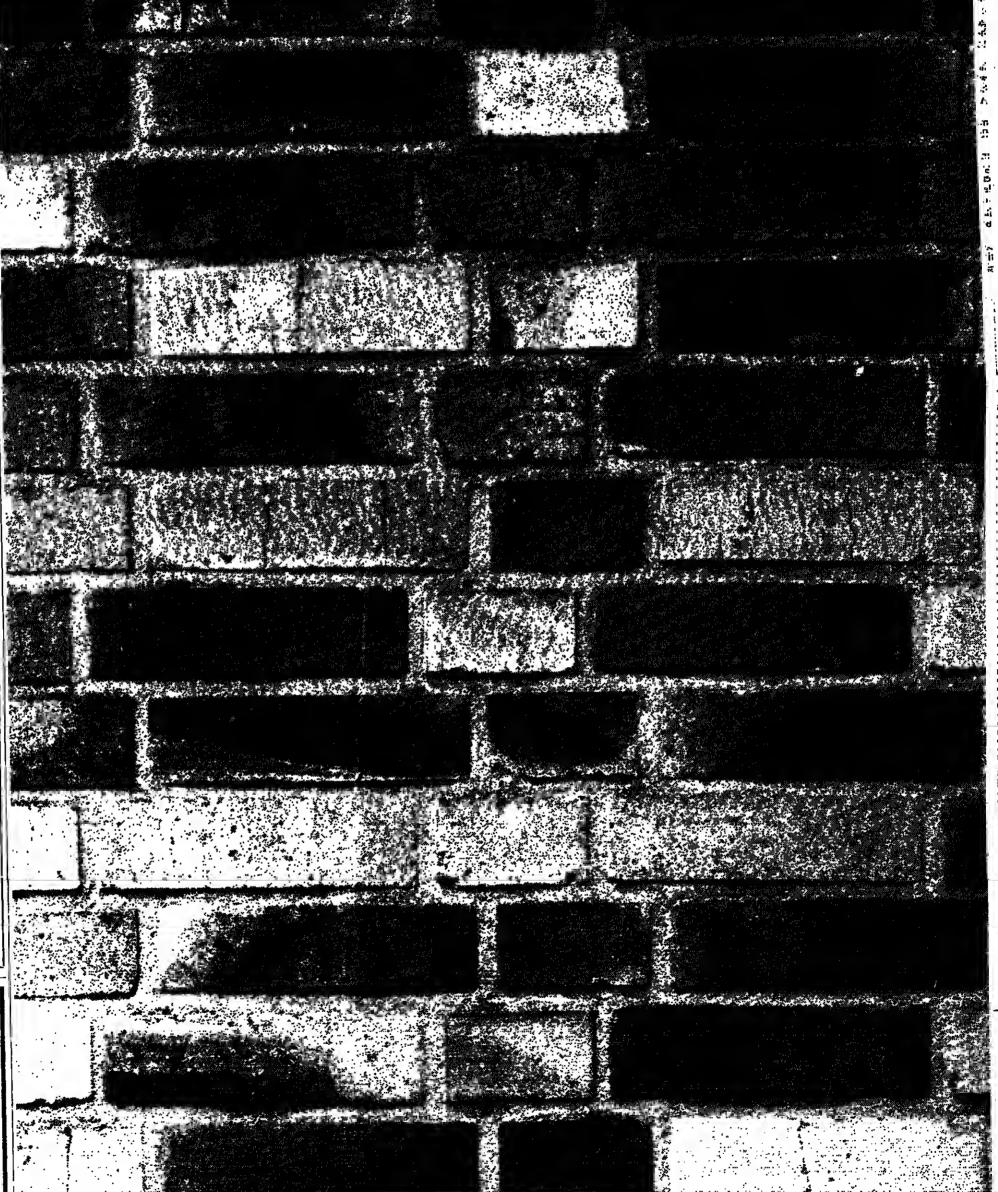
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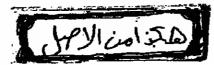
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THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR EUROPE



U.S. Wrongfully Withheld Evidence On Demjanjuk, Appeals Court Rules

CINCINNATI - A federal appeals court ruled Wednesday that the government had wrongfully withheld evidence that could have helped John Demjanjuk fight his extradition to Israel to stand trial as the Nazi death camp guard known as "Ivan the Terrible."

The 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said its own order authorizing Mr. Demjanjuk's extradition in 1986 was tainted because of prosecutorial misconduct that amounted to fraud on the court.

Government lawyers "acted with reckless disregard for the truth." the court said in the unanimous ruling. It did not say whether sanc-tions against the Justice Department lawyers should be pursued.

The Justice Department declined

to comment. "We are reading the opinion," a spokesman said.

Mr. Demjanjuk, a retired Cleveland autoworker, returned to the United States in September after the Israeli Supreme Court overturned his conviction and death sentence, based on evidence that someone else was Ivan, a brutal guard at the Treblinka death camp in Nazi-occupied Poland during

Mr. Demjanjuk was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981 and convicted in Israel in 1988. In overturning his conviction, the Israeli Supreme Court said that although Mr. Demjanjuk was not Ivan, there was evidence that he had been a guard at other Nazi camps, notably Sobibor in Poland, where 250,000 Jews died

"Justice has been done and God

bless America," said Mr. Demianjuk's son-in-law, Ed Nishnic, after the ruling on Wednesday.

It sets the stage for a deportation fight, which the Justice Department has long been on record as saying it is prepared to wage.

The court found that the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations had failed to give Mr. Demjanjuk and the court documents that could have supported his claim that he had been wrongly identified as Ivan. The court said it would not rule on allegations that Mr. Demjanjuk might have been involved in other war crimes.

Mr. Demjanjuk has said that he spent most of the war as a prisoner of war of the Germans. A native of Ukraine, he was drafted into the Soviet Army.



NOSING AROUND NORWAY — A policeman and a bombdetecting dog on a training session Wednesday in Oslo. The dog is one of 12 bought from Belfast as Norway takes security measures for next February's Winter Olympics in Lillehammer.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Saturday Night Fever in Spain: Deadly Fad on Road to Valencia

A deadly form of Saturday night fever has taken a beavy toll among Spanish youth. Seeking thrills
— and perhaps a brief escape from a future darkened by poor employment prospects - young people have devised a macabre weekend routine that involves driving in a single night from Madrid to Valencia, 350 kilometers (215 miles) away on the Mediterranean coast.

What makes the drive on this always crowded highway particularly hazardous is that the young people stop at every nightchib along the way, to dance, drink and sometimes take drugs. Many of these clubs are temporary affairs, often large tents, where amphetamines and other drugs are sold. The result: A large number of fatal accidents in

which cars have hurtled at high speeds into pylons or ditches, often leaving no sign that brakes had been applied. On a recent weekend, 15 young people died in three such accidents. Police crackdowns on the clubs have not been as

effective as hoped. Consumption of the drugs they sell is not illegal in Spain, and dealers have to be caught in the act.

These suicidal drives, involving youths of every background, have led to considerable debate in Spain, both over law enforcement failures and the bleak futures many young people face.

Around Europe

A decades-old agreement between Germany and its two largest churches, under which pastoral service is provided to the military on an official basis, is coming under fire. The pact originated under Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at a time when he and Defense Minister Franz-Josef Strauss were seeking the support of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches for the rearmament of the Federal Republic, reports the weekly Der Spiegel.

Today, Bonn pays the 230 military pastors a total of 48 million Deutsche marks a year (\$28 million); the churches receive an additional 30 million marks to support the program. The mili-tary pastors are, in effect, state officials. Many Protestants, particularly from former East Germany, object to what they consider the

coziness of the relationship. There have been growing calls for a radical separation of church and The Roman Catholic Church has remained generally supportive of the system. Shortly after reunification, the Catholic's military bishop, Johannes

Dyba, sent several dozen priests into East German

You may not be able to set your watch by the buses in London and Birmingham, but there will at least be fewer of those long, uncertain waits in the rain, wondering if a bus will come. In a pilot program under way in northwest London, buses on the Sudbury-King's Cross route are linked by radio to a central computer, which relays projected arrival times to electronic displays at bus stops, reports The Independent of London. In Birmingham, a

similar program, set to begin next summer, will use

satellite technology.

A campaign by the RATP, the Paris transit authority, intended to show a sense of gender fairness has been backfiring. One advertisement states, "If women, like men, can drive buses, it's because for us, buses have no sex." This caused Le Point, a weekly, to arch its editorial eyebrows: Does this mean that if buses did have a sex - and why not, the RATP is free to think what it wants — women would not be allowed to drive?" The RATP ad also says: "Of the 3.840 buses on the road every day, 575 are driven by women. We can never do enough to give you peace of mind." This, too, perplexes Le Point. "Are we to have peace of mind," it asks, "because 575 drivers are women in which case there aren't enough, or because there are only \$75 out of 3,840 — in which case there are

Passengers on British Airways flights from Lon-don to Paris have expressed shock and dismay at the latest experiment in in-flight food - the crois-

sant with ketchup. French passengers were particularly upset. "I never believed it was true," said one Frenchman, Pierre Edelman, "It's sacrilege, and it could only happen in England."

Brian Knowlton

Italy Inquiry Even Digs Into Graves

- Italy's corruption scandal has reached into the grave: All 21 of Turin's municipal gravediggers are under arrest for robbing

The gravediggers were arrested Tuesday on suspicion of selling jewelry and gold teeth stolen from exhumed corpses.

The arrests came after an inquiry into cemetery contracts had heard that gold teeth extracted from bodies were being sold to dentists in a scheme to reuse them for the living.

The gravediggers were charged with conspiracy to embezzle and desecration of corpses.

"I never imagined that corrup-tion and hunger for money could for sale, in Mr, Bellini's office and tuons.

also reach the threshold of the loving memory of our dead and cause the desecration of their tombs, said Cardinal Giovanni Saldarini

The magistrates said the workers stole rings, jewels and gold teeth during routine exhumations to move bodies from graves to aboveground crypts after 10 to 15 years underground because of limited

space at the cemetery. The workers then gave the stolen goods to the cemetery's directors. Antonio Bellini and Carlo Cagliero, who were arrested last week

on accusations of selling the loot. The police found about 40 gold

other valuables in the home of Mr. Cagliero, the magistrates said. ■ League Member Resigns

The first prominent member of the Northern League to be embroiled in Italy's corruption scandal resigned his Senate seat on Wednesday, Reuters reported from

Giuseppe Leoni said he offered his resignation in order to clear his name in a corruption probe by magistrates in his home town of Varese. The magistrates warned Mr. Leoni on Nov. 10 that he was suspected of breaking party financing laws, tax fraud, false accounting and issuing of false receipts, Mr. Leoni has denied the accusa-

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CHINA: Ready to Deal?

Continued from Page 1

course that one Western diplomat in Beijing called "one of the bol-dest" initiatives undertaken by the Communist leadership since the

That was the year in which Mr. Deng, arguing before an earlier Central Committee, won support for the first steps of the economic reform program that China has pursued for 15 years. The diplomat, speaking with a group of reporters, said these new

steps were just as "traught with the risks of social unrest" as the earlier ones, perhaps more so, as the consequences of new reforms "break the iron rice bowls" in China's state-owned industries, where Communism has for 45 years guaranteed jobs and lifetime security without demanding performance.

Social unrest poses the greatest threat to the Communist Party's monolithic control in China. The absence of Mr. Deng would only deepen the regime's insecurity, because in four decades of Communist rule there has never been a predetermined handover of power that has succeeded.....

Concern about political stability in the wake of Mr. Deng's departure explains in part the speed with which China and the United States have been rushing this fall to repair their relations even as they battle it out in a series of disputes over

For the Planners, a Time to Decide

By Michael Richardson International Herald Tribune SINGAPORE - One of the

key questions that the United States will have to answer in meetings with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum countries in Seattle over the next few days is whether it will treat East Asia as a partner rather than a threat, officials and analysts in the region say.

While youth clearly marks President Bill Clinton as a new generation American, many Asian leaders are puzzled and troubled that having won the Cold War, the United States frequently acts as though it has danerous new economie enemies in East Asia, particularly China and

Japan.

*Unfortunately, with the end of the Cold War, U.S. policies toward China, Japan and the countries of East Asia have not been guided by strategic and economic considerations as they used to be," said Lee Kuan Yew. Singapore's senior minister. "Issues of human rights and democracy have become an obsession with the U.S. media, Congress

and the administration."
This, he asserted, has distracted attention away from the major challenge the world faces in the next century: "Whether China will become a constructive and

cooperative partner of the U.S., Europe and Japan in maintaining world peace, stability and pros-

penity. In a panel discussion Monday, Mr. Lee warned that the "baiting" of China hy American human-rights groups, and the threatened withdrawal of most favored nation trade status by the Congress and Clinton adminis-tration for violations of human rights and missile technology transfers, "risks turning China into a long-term adversary of the

Appearing on the same panel Singapore, Henry A. Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, said that the Clinton administration had managed this year to 'assault" the Japanese on trade and the Chinese on human rights without making up its mind on a simple proposition — "If you want to fight one of them politically, you need the other."

Noordin Sopiee, director-general of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies in Kuala Lumpur, said it was significant that when Mr. Clinton realized the other day that he had a major fight on his hands with Congress over ratification of the North American Free Trade Agreement, he resorted to East Asian scare

"One of his selling points was

that if Congress failed to pass NAFTA, the Japanese would come in and exploit the Mexican market and this would be bad for the U.S.," Mr. Noordin said. That shows he regards the Japanese as bad guys."

Mr. Noordin added, however.

that he did not think the Clinton administration "believes in many of the things it does per se." "I think they do it because they have to bow to Congress, public

opinion, the media and other

pressure groups," he said. Bob Hawke, a former Australian prime minister, said he thought the United States was uncertain and fearful as its economy declined while those of Japan, China and other East Asian nations grew stronger. Uncertainty and fear, however, are "unsubstantial and dangerous foun-

dations for policy."

Bernard K. Gordon, a professor of political science at the University of New Hampshire, said the Clinton administration had put far too much emphasis on the dollar size of U.S. trade deficits with Japan, China and other countries in the region, and far too little on East Asia's appetite for American goods and services.

While many Americans know that the country's largest trade deficit is with Japan, how many know that Japan is America's

largest overseas market, especially for American manufactured products, and that Japan's intports of U.S. goods have risen sharply in almost every recent vear." he said

East Asian leaders worry that foreign policy under Mr. Clinton often lacked consistency and a clear focus based on long-term national interests

Policy toward the region appears to have been fragmented into a series of hilateral issues. each driven by one or more domestic concerns within the Unit-

Ali Alatas. Indonesia's foreign minister, said that if Washington carried out its threat to impose economic sanctions on East Asian nations that failed to live up to American human rights and labor standards, it could damage U.S. trade and other relations

with the region.
"Philosophers can be pure, but states must be responsible," he

East Asian officials are virtualby unanimous in arguing that the Clinton administration should not allow concerns about human rights, democracy or even arms transfers to disrupt growing U.S. trade and investment with the region which, they argue, offers the best hope for an American eco-

U.S. and Japan Square Off **Over Technical Exchanges**

By David Holley

Les Angeles Times Service TOKYO — Technical exchange among Pacific Rim nations, ranging from creating new materials for lightweight cars to cleaning up Chi-na's polluted air, will be a major theme in Seattle.

Japan wants the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum to provide a structure for technical cooperation of the kind that Tokyo has promoted in its own aid programs in Asia. These have used Japanese capital and technology to build up infrastructure, industries and human talent that bolster prosperity throughour the region.

We are trying to find a multilateral approach," said Tsuvoshi Nakai, director of international technological cooperation at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. "APEC can be a nice place for that."

But Washington is lukewarm. Some U.S. officials fear that Tokyo's proposals could sidetrack the goal of more halanced technical exchanges between the United States and Japan.

The ground rules for trade talks now under way between the two nations list access to technology. which traditionally has largely flowed from the United States into

Japan, as a key issue.
"We're trying to address access

to technology as a bilateral issue, use of Malaysian resources in maand the Japanese want to expand it into an APEC-type issue." said a Japan also his U.S. diplomat, who spoke on the condition that he not be named. We're not in total agreement with enough to affect parts of Japan that. In some ways, it may be an attempt by the Japanese to direct

the entire focus of the issue away from a bilateral problem." Still. U.S. representatives are taking part in working groups within the Asia-Pacific forum that aim in promote greater cooperation in fields such as technical training, energy development and telecom-munications. The forum's first meeting on industrial science and technology was held in Japan in

September, A plan produced at

that conference, outlining princi-ples of cooperation and dates for future meetings, is expected to receive high-level approval in Seattle. Mr. Nakai said. As an example of the type of cooperation that Japan would like to promote, Mr. Nakai cited a Ja-

aimed at developing composite materials using aluminum-lithium alloys that would be useful in making automobiles and many other prod-

pan-Singapore research project

Another proposal would link re-Japan in a study of advanced casting technology for more effective others.

Japan also has a deep interest in promoting clean-energy technol-ogy in China Pollution there is had

with acid rain. The United States seems far more concerned with the pattern of technical exchange between itself and Japan.

"One of the problems we have bilaterally with the Japanese is that there's not an even balance in the exchange of technology," the U.S. diplomat said. "Part of it is our

About 40,000 Japanese students are now in U.S. educational insututions, many with access to firstclass research facilities, while only about 1,400 U.S. students are studying in Japan, he said.

In the business world, he added. much innovative U.S. research and development is done by small entrepreneurial firms.

"They go in with some money, they make a discovery and they need to recoup that money." he said. "So they're very open to selling that product or idea immediate-

In Japan, technological research is usually conducted by large corsearch institutes in Malaysia and porations that use the results them-



Workers preparing an APEC sign at the press center in Seattle's Convention Center.

Keeping Track Of the Events

Bloomberg Business News Following is a schedule of events. All times are Pacific standard time.

Thursday 9 A.M.-5:30 P.M.: Ministerial meeting. 7-8:30 P.M.: Reception for ministers and delegates.

Friday All Day: Leaders arrive. 9-11 A.M.: Ministerial meeting and plenary session. 11:30 A.M.-12:30 P.M.: News 3:30-5:30 P.M.; Pacific North-West Ballet at Seattle Opera House.

All Day: Leaders hold hilateral meetings at Tillicum Indian Village on Blake Island. 2 P.M.: Wrap-up meeting.

SUMMIT: Pacific-Asian Leaders Are Pushing for a Global Trade Pact Continued from Page 1

of the Blair House accord would tend to further isolate France in the GATT dispute. But some analysts believe that an attempt hy the United States and other APEC nations to pressure France on accepting lower farm subsidies will be seen by Paris as merely "a good political game," as one put it, but

Mr. Kim explained Asia's urgency in pressing for a GATT accord this way: The trade-driven economies of the Asia Pacific would be especially vulnerable if the Uruguay Round were to fail. And hy the same token, they stand to gain the most from a successful conclu-

Members of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum are Canada, the United States, Japan, China, Singapore, Brunei, Malay-sia, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and South Korea. Only Brunei, China and

hut the United States is supporting

China's admission. Some Asian nations that are wary of transforming the fledgling forum from a consultative organization into a stronger policymaking group may be especially eager to see GATT succeed. If it fails, they could face renewed pressure from countries like the United States and Australia to fill the GATT void

with an Asia-wide trade agreement.
This is the beart of Washington's threat to the European Community - that Asia can be an "antidote" to a hreakdown in the GATT talks. Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade

representative, said recently: "If Europe blocks efforts to expand trade, it will be hurting itself most. U.S. trade will continue to expand with Asia and Latin America, and Europe will be left out."

But the Asia-Pacific forum elearwill not swallow any antidote that Washington alone prescribes. The expected joint statements on

cant area of agreement among the Asia-Pacific forum nations, but there are other, more obscure issues on which they will agree during their three days of talks.

The forum ministers will announce the creation of a Committee on Trade and Investment that in the future will recommend what one U.S. official called "concrete agreements" to liberalize trade within Asia and create a more attractive investment climate.

While no trade deals will be signed in Seattle, the forum ministers plan to direct several existing committees to seek firm steps toward reducing the cost of doing husiness in the Pacific. Among these would be efforts to bring more uniformity to customs and telecommunications rules and to clarify rules on capital investment. Declarations on tourism, energy and marine resources are also ex-

pected.
"I would expect that what we are

Taiwan are not GATT members. GATT would be the most signifi- about to do in Seattle this week will be more about little steps than hig leaps," said Roy MacLaren, Canada's trade minister. "But they will still be steps on the path toward freer, more transparent, more rulehased Pacific trade."

The admission of Mexico and Papua New Guinea as new APEC members is almost certain to be announced. Some member nations fearful that APEC could grow too large, are vetoing the application of

Less formal membership requests are pending from Russia, India, Pakistan, Macao, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Ecuador and Peru, according to a U.S. official, and the European Community is seeking observer status.

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Not Content With Draining Their Marshes, Saddam Hits Shiites With Chemicals

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service HUWAIZAH MARSH, Iraq — Government forces in Iraq have stepped up a campaign to empty wide sections of the country's southern marshlands. The campaign has included what some witnesses described as chemical-weapons attacks against opposition

Residents and Shiite guerrillas said Iraqi engineers had diverted water from the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, drying up more than half the huge wetlands and pushing thousands of people deeper into the marshes and into Iran. The operation has also forced an unknown number to surrender to Iraqi troops, who have interned families in barren detention centers.

Although the draining began in August, guerrillas said the crackdown had been accelerated. The campaign has also included random shelling, the hurning of villages and

People along the border with Iran said they had witnessed a chemical-weapons attack by Iraqi forces. A copy of what appeared to be Iraqi military documents huttressed their ac-

United Nations investigators arrived Sunday in Tehran to investigate allegations of chemical attacks. They interviewed two refugees who said they had witnessed such Iraqi attacks, Reuters reported from Tehran, quoting a spokesman for the Shiite rebels. Abu

Rebel commanders and survivors estimate that 50,000 Shiites have been killed since the uprising after the Gulf War, and that as many as one-third of the 200,000 residents have fled the marshes in the last five months.

The Iraqi government, whose leadership is predominantly Sunni Muslim, maintains that it is only hunting down deserters and crimiis aimed at reclaiming 150 million acres (about 60 million hectares) of land for farm-

The marshes make up about one-third of Iraq's southern provinces. American satellite photographs in March showed that one-third of the Amara Marsh was dry, as were large patches of the Huwaizah Marsh. The marshes, which cover 6,000 square miles, include huge banks of reeds, lagoons and rice paddies, and the residents of the island villages have been self-sufficient for thousands

The effects of the Iraqi campaign were evident during a two-day trip with Shiite

Water levels in the Huwaizah Marsh have sunk hy several feet, often forcing guerrillas out of their skiffs to wade through knee-deep muck and weeds. The rebels are often unable to find fish and must subsist on bread and

Families are occasionally seen paddling toward Iran, nursing sick and emaciated children. Fresh water is so precious that it sells for \$1 a bucket. The diversion of rivers has also killed off the lumbering water buffalo that were a common sight.

Iran said 60.000 Iraqis had fled there since 1991, when the uprisings of the Kurds in the north of Iraq and the Shiites in the south were crushed by President Saddam Hussein. In the last three months, refugees have been arriving at a rate of 20 to 30 a day.

But the effort to flee has become especially difficult since the construction of a double embankment, wide enough to support tanks, that slices through the Huwaizah Marsh. The embankment encircles most of the Amara Marsh's residents.

Shiites represent 60 percent of Iraq's 20 million people and have long resented the

A Skirmish in Dwindling Wetlands

HUWAIZAH MARSH, Iraq - The virulence of the Iraqi campaign against Shiite rebels in the marshlands is starkly clear.

As a skiff with a half-dozen Shiites and this reporter turned into a canal flanked by reeds that towered several feet above, Iraqi soldiers, hidden on an elevated platform, opened fire. Bullets skimmed across the water, slashing the reeds and whizzing past the startled Shiites.

"Back! Back!" shouted Ahn Ahmed, 23, who was perched on the bow. The Shiites returned fire with AK-47s, but the soldiers were hidden behind dense foliage.

Ali Abda Rahza, manning the outboard motor, steered to port and squatted for cover. The green fiberglass skill made what seemed to be an agonizingly slow arch before it began

some Gulf allies declared a ban on Iraqi

flights south of the 32d parallel after receiv-

ing reports that the Shiites were under air

to race away. Empty cartridges clanked to the deck and the acrid smell of gunfire hovered below the gunwales.

A (ew hundred yards away, the boat darted into the reeds and the engine was cut. Iraqi speedboats, mounted with light machine guns, can easily overpower the small skiffs of the rebels. When the strack craft are detected, the rebels wait for them to pass by.

Peace be upon the prophet Moha Abu Hasham said in a whisper. The other rebels said in unison, "The peace of Allah be The men sat in silence, their ears still ring-

ing from the firefight. When the sun began to set, the engine was started. Darkness, the rebels said, offered the best hope of escape to their base camps over the border in Iran.

-CHRIS HEDGES

domination of the government and husiness-es by Sunni Muslims. Most rebels belong to a attack. But the planes patrolling the zone can take no action to deter ground attacks. group known as the Supreme Council of the People who live in the zone say the flight Islamic Revolution in Iraq and have been han prompted the government to step up the hattling the government for a decade.

The rebel bands, armed with light weapons

ground campaign.
"Saddam Hussein took the establishment of this zone very seriously, more seriously than perhaps the West," said Ali Ali Abhadh, and a few grenade launchers, carry out ambushes and other attacks. About 10,000 operate out of small camps in Iran, although the Geneva representative of the Supreme many camps have been rendered uninhabit-1 Council. "He decided that he would have to able by the drop in the water level. In August 1992, the United States and finish off the Shiites in the marshland as quickly as possible.

Shortly after the flight ban was established. Iraci engineers began building dikes and canals to divert water away from the marshes. Army units keep out all food and medicine. The burning of clusters of reed huts has become commonplace.

In some ways, the operation resembles Mr. Saddam's crackdown on the Kurds in 1988, which included the use of chemical weapons. The offensive drove Kurdish rebels into Turkey and Iran and left large tracts of the north minhabited. The government evacuated and then destroyed 4,000 villages, and tens of thousands of Kurds disappeared, Kurdish

But after Baghdad crushed a Kurdish up-tising in March 1991, the Gulf allies set up a security zone to convince the Kurds who had fled that it would be safe to return.

The apparent use of chemical weapons has profoundly shaken the morale of the Shiite

Asadullah Haidar Mohammedawi, 24, a former university student from Basra, left the marshland three weeks ago after being wounded in a fight with Iraqi troops.

On the morning of Sept. 26, he said, he and several other guerrillas were eating a break-fast of tea and hread outside a village, Kariet Eloui, about 15 miles northeast of Basta, when they saw armored personnel carriers advancing. Most of the 1,000 families in the village had already fled.

After an hour of shelling, they heard artil-lery shells land, but with a dull third, not the

naral explosion These shells sent up a white cloud," said Nasruddin Mohammed Taki Mohammedawi, 27, who also witnessed the attack. "We did not know what it was. It rose above the village and then settled over the houses." The guerrillas said that they were then attacked by Iraqi troops but that they were

able to overpower them. "We noticed that the soldiers were equipped with gas masks," said Mr.-Haidar we went inside one of the armored personnel carriers, we saw that the battle orders for the

company called for a chemical assault."

Rebel leaders provided a copy of what they said were the captured documents written in a notebook in Arabic and dated Sept. 26. The battle orders, mimbered 1 to 15, state that chemical weapons are to be used to retake the village and that "each soldier must be instructed on how to respond during the chemi-

villagers who returned three days after the attack to search for belongings said the area. had been devastated.

"Trees and plants were withered and yellow," said a villager, Hussein Kamel, who has now fled to Iran. "The cats, the dogs, the birds, and even the water snakes had died. But for some reason, the victims had been removed by the troops. We saw no bodies."
Although the Shiites have produced witnesses to the attack, they have failed to pro-

duce any victims, whose wounds and blood samples might help determine the agent used. But chemical weapons experts said the re-ported effects, including the deaths of aniis matched the effects of nerve gas. "With low-level concentrations of nerve

gas, the first thing it does is paralyze the hings, said Steven P. T. Rose, a professor of biology at the Open University in London and a specialist in chemical weapons. "If they found dead animals, this also fits with nerve gas. The point that does not fit is the report of dead plants. "Animals are killed by nerve gas, but

plants are not," Mr. Rose said. "I suspect the Iraqis may use some kind of a mixture that includes a defoliant, such as that which the Americans used in Vietnam. What is interesting is that the reports now from the south and the north are consistent."

Bosnian Serb Is Defiant As Hague Trial Starts

THE HAGUE - The Yugoslav war crimes tribunal opened Wednesday with the leader of Bosnia's Serbs already threatening to

make a mockery of its proceedings. It was the first war crimes tribuberg trials after World War 11. The 11 tribunal judges were sworn in at the Peace Palace, home of the International Court of Justice, the

United Nations' judicial arm.
The United Nations Security Council set up the tribunal in response to mass killings, rape and torture, and the uprooting of entire ethnic populations in the Balkans,

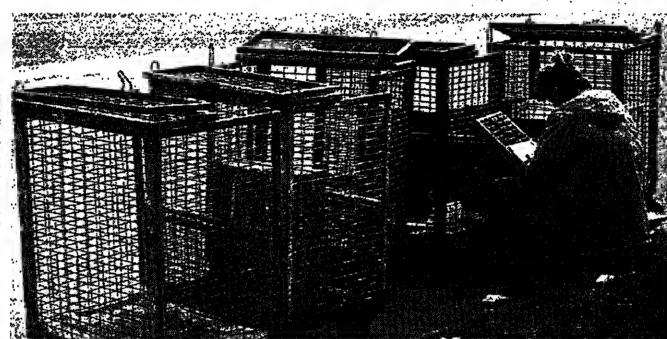
Unable to try suspects in absentia, the tribunal can demand their extradition. But the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, has already said that any Serbian-ruled region of Bosnia will not extradite Suspects.

Mr. Karazdic and President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia as possible

The United Nations' top lawyer promised that the Security Council would lend its muscle to the bearings. But Carl-August Fleischhauer refused to specify bow UN influence could be applied.

In a speech at the opening cere-mony, Mr. Fleischhauer said the trihunal demonstrated the Security Council's determination to put an end to war crimes in former Yugoslavia, bring war criminals to justice and "break the seemingly endless cycle of ethnic violence and retribution.

Mr. Fleischhauer, the UN undersecretary-general for legal affairs. conceded that factions in the former Yugoslavia have refused to cooperate with war crimes investiga-



SHORTAGES IN UKRAINE — A vegetable vendor at her empty stand in the Ukraine capital, Kiev, counting her money on Wednesday with the help of an abacus. Deliveries of food have been limited because of a fuel shortage in the former Soviet republic.

Frustrates Hungary Budapest Says It Falls Short The security problem facing By David B. Ottaway

NATO Security Idea

and Peter Maass

Washington Past Service
BUDAPEST — Facing political turmoil on its southern border with Yugoslavia, Hungary has wel-comed a U.S. proposal of a "Part-nership for Peace" with NATO but also expressed disappointment that the offer falls far short of the secu-

nty guarantees it desperately seeks. Hungary's concerns underscore an uncertain security situation in the former Communist nations of Eastern Europe; which were left adrift by the dissolution of the Soviet-imposed Warsaw Pact. These nations have yet to find a new formula for security relations among themselves or with the U.S.-led North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

tion in Western Europe. Under the proposal, NATO would sign agreements with individual former Warsaw Pact nations for limited military cooperation. The notion was introduced by the U.S. defense secretary, Les Aspin, at a meeting of NATO defense victims of crime. In a provision ministers in Travendinde, Germa-

itical violence, the plan also in-cludes tougher punishments for for a Partnership in Peace, For-forming illegal paramilitary eign Minister Geza Jeszenszkysaid in an interview. "It accepts the idea of expanding NATO and it prepares participating countries for military collaboration."

But Defense Minister Lajos Fur said he did not know what the United States means by this Part-nership for Peace," except that it did not guarantee NATO would come to the rescue of Hungary.

"Hopefully it's a step toward NATO integration, which is our am," Mr. Fur said in a separate interview. But unfortunately it does not give us what we need —a guarantee of security. We shouldn't think it's a solution to the security. problem of Central Europe.

Hungary has been intensified by a U.S. decision to bar the sale of sophisticated American aggraft or other weapons to East European. nations to avoid antagonizing Russia and upsetting the regional bal-

ance of power.
The Bush administration blocked Himgary from buying used U.S.-huilt F-16 aircraft from Belgium, forcing it to turn to Russia to find modern aircraft as the keystone of its new air defense system.

The new-policy toward Eastern Europe is expected to be formally adopted by NATO, members at their summit meeting in January. President Bill Clinton is planning to meet the leaders of Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland, in Prague, to discuss the new relationship, with NATO, accord-ing to officials in Budapest.

The Partnership for Peace con-

cept is basically intended as a sub-

enlarge NATO's membership to include the former Communist states. The Clinton administration opposes such an enlargement because it would involve extending the U.S. and West European secu-rity umbrella over Eastern Europe. with the risk of alienating Russia. Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher chose to come to Hungary first to explain the new U.S. offer because of Hungary's strategic location bordering Serbia, the dominant republic in what remains of Yugoslavia, according to U.S. officials. He was here Oct. 20, before his tour of former Soviet countries, the same day Mr. Aspin spoke

m Travemande. The partnership proposal, as sketched by these officials, would include joint military exercises, political consultations and planning between NATO and any of the former East bloc nations that chose to

do so.

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Yeltsin Begins Drive To Tackle Crime Wave

By Lee Hockstader

Washington Past Service
MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin announced a broad package of anti-crime measures on Wednesday, including expanded police powers and tough visa restrictions designed to tackle a rapidly expanding crime wave that has hit major Russian cities since the collapse of communism.

The announcement came less than four weeks before parliamentary elections, with polls showing that voters are most concerned about crime and the economy.

The measures were issued as news reports circulated on the mysterious death of a 35-year-old American who worked for the Moscow office of Ernst & Young, an accounting firm. The American, Michael Dasaro, was found dead in his bathtub Saturday, The Moscow

Times reported.

[Mr. Dasaro apparently died a natural death. The Associated Press quoted the police as saying

[Vladimir Danilin, head of the Moscow Police Department's section for crimes against foreigners, said forensic experts had found no signs of violence on Mr. Dasaro's body and no water in his lungs to confirm a rumor that he might have been drowned. Mr. Danilin confirmed that the police found signs of a probable robbery, but he gave no further details.]

Mr. Yeltsin's press service said the president had approved a plan to prepare anti-crime laws and decrees starting before the end of the year and extending into the first part of 1994.

Although the details were not immediately available, the plan appears to include giving the police powers to search passengers, luggage and cargo in public or private

The package also provides for better pay and housing for police-men, and increases protection for judges, the police, witnesses and

apparently aimed at preventing po- ny, last month. . .

The program appears to take special aim at non-Russian citizens of former Soviet Republics, who many Russians regard as primarily responsible for the crime wave in Moscow and other cities.

Mr. Yelisin's plan would require them for the first time to obtain visas for travel to Russia. Until now, citizens of all the former Soviet republies, except the three Baltie states, have been allowed to enter the country freely. People from the Caucasus region — Georgia, Arme-nia and Azerbaijan — are routinely mentioned by the police as a source of crime in the capital.

Lucia Popp, 54, Lyric Soprano, Dies

Lucia Popp, a lyric soprano who sang with a silken clarity that made her a favorite in Mozart and Strauss roles, died Tuesday in Munich. She was 54 years old and lived The cause was a brain tumor,

said Mariedi Anders, her manager.
An elegant, flexible interpreter
whose voice had a light, transparent texture. Miss Poop brought emotional depth and perspective to a wide variety of roles. Early in her career, her accurate, silvery colora-tura made her an ideal Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Magic Flute." Later, as her voice manufed and grew more rounded; she made an

affecting Pamina in the same work. She sang all the major soprano roles in a Mozart cycle staged by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle in Cologne in the 1970s, and recorded many of them. She was also exceptional as both Sophie and the Marschallin in Strauss's "Rosenkavalier"

But although Mozart and Strauss

Herald Eribune

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were specialties, Miss Popp's reper-tory also included everything from Handel oratorios and Mahler sym-Under Mr. Annig the service dephonies to Janacca.
Wagner operas. She was also an incomparably communicative recitalist. Her last performances were recitals in Vienna, Dresden and Frankfurt in late September and paper and pencil tests by introducing a computerized Graduate Record Examination.

Achille Zavatta, 78, one of

New York Times Service

Gregory Richard Anrig, 61, head of the company that created the aptitude less taken by millions of American students, died Sunday of cancer at the Princeton Medical Center in Princeton, New Jersey.

Mr. Annig had been president since 1981 of the Educational Testing Service of Lawrenceville, New Jersey, the oldest and largest creator of standardized examinations.

Its products include the Scholas sment Test, or SAT, which 1.8 million U.S. high school students take each year before going to college, and the Graduate Re-

MEMORIAL NOTICE ---

There will be a Memorial Service for FRAZIER DRAPER Former Cultural Attaché in Paris,

romer Cultural Attache in Paris, on Friday, November 19, 1993, at 6:30 p.m., at the American-Cathetiral, 23, Avenue George V. Mr. Draper died in Charlottesville, on August 26. He served in Paris as Information Officer at the American Embassy from 1972 to 1977, and again as Cultural Attache from 1980 to his neutrement in 1985.

retirement in 1985. Mr. Draper is survived by his wife and their five children.

Paris to Set Curbs On Sex Tourism

died of a self-inflicted gunshol

wound at his home in Ouzouer-des-

Champs, in the Loirer Department.

Family friends said tht Mr. Zavatta, who was nearly blind and

suffering from kidney disease, had

been distressed over financial

PARIS - France has begun a campaign to dissuade Frenchmen from indulging in sex tourism in Asia, and the government plans to legislate next year to make it an offense for French citizens to have sex with minors abroad. At present, the law only punishes sexual abuses committed in France.

Humanitarian Action Minister Lucette Michaux-Chevry said in an interview in the Wednesday edi-tions of Le Parisien that the information campaign was necessary to break what she called a conspiracy of silence about the exploitation of child prostitutes by tourists in Thailand and the Philippines.

In Thailand, welfere organiza tions estimate that more than 300,000 children have been forced into prostitution.

المكذا من الأعل

South of the Border, It's All or Nothing

Salinas's Future, and Party's, Riding on the NAFTA Vote

By Tim Golden New York Times Service MEXICO CITY - After nearly

five years of an administration that has changed Mexico more deeply than any other in the last halfcentury, the success of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's presidency and the fortunes of his party may hang on the outcome of the congressional vote on the North American Free Trade Agree-

Contrary to the claims of many who support the accord, few economists here believe the future of free-market economic policies in Mexico was at stake when the House of Representatives took up

But a vine against the agreement might well bring a chill to relations between Mexico and the United States, officials of the two countries say. Mexican officials have also warned that it could bring a backlash of anti-American sentiment

What appears most certain, though, is that Mr. Sulinas's greatest gamble will either assure him a lofty place in Mexican history or begin a harsh stripping of his pres-tige that could bolster his leftist opposition as the country turns to presidential elections scheduled for

administration is NAFTA," said Carlos Monsivais, a leading Mexican writer. "He has bet so loudly. so heavily. It's like political theology: We will all go to heaven or we will go to hell."

The tentative lines of Mr. Salinas s pash have been drawn on sep-

In the last week, as foreign investors bet hullishly on congressional approval, values on the Mexican rock exchange climbed to record heights day after day.

Yet as slow growth, tight credit. and rising unemployment have darkened the economic outlook, one independent survey has shown upport for Mr. Salinas dropping from 66 percent in early September to 45 percent in mid-October, the lowest level registered almost since

Before Mr. Salinus faced his party's first serious electoral challenge in nearly 60 years. Mexican presidents had taken power with scant opposition and an almost absolute sense of power. Yet with presidents try's six-year political cycle things accelerate or slow down, but

curse: one after another, successful administrations. Jurned disastrous in their final two years.

José López Portillo, who governed from 1976 to 1982, was the strongest of the four before world prices for oil, Mexico's chief export, began to fall near the end of his term, and he led the country into its foreign debt crisis. Mexicans still sometimes bark when they see the former president on the street; just before he devalued the peso, ushering in 400 percent infla-tion, he had promised to defend the

Currency "like a dog."
Until this year, the term of Mr. Salinas had played out quite differ-

After an election that many Mexicans thought his Institutional Revolutionary Party stole from Cuauhtemoc Cárdenas, who led a coalition of leftist parties, Mr. Salinas embarked on a flurry of major economic changes. He held down wages, began closing or selling off nearly 1,000 state companies, pri-vatized the banks and continued the dismantling of trade barriers begun when Mexico joined the General Agreement on Tariffs and

In 1989, Mr. Salinas began slashing annual inflation from 51.7 percent the year he took office to 9.1 percent now. Sensitive laws on land tenure, religion and education were

Sweeping as Mr. Salinas's initiatives have often been, none have seized the imagination of his conn-Irv's 85 million people like the agreement that would join Mexico to the powerful neighbor that has often been its enemy. And until it emed that the accord was in trouble, Mr. Salinas sold the deal nelentlessly, promising skeptical Mexicans that the pact would make them "part of the First, not the Third World,"

Increasingly, politicians have criticized the failure of the government to improve living standards and business executives have altacked the speed or scope of its opening to foreign competition. Yet among Mexican business people a remarkable consensus remains on the hasie tenets of the new economic ideology.

"Everybody in the private sector here is convinced of the road the country has taken," said Jonathan Heath, an economic consultant in Mexico City. "You might see some weighed on the last four like a not a basic change in direction."

In Rust Belt, a Lawmaker Agonizes but Goes Against Reflex

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Representative

Thomas C. Sawyer of Akron. Ohio. a Democrat from the burliest of American factory fowns now fallen on the loughest of times, swallowed hard and pledged his vote to a North American Free Trade Agreement that factory men despise. Political instinct and Roy Hodoh say this makes him a political short-timer.

"I'm going to tell you right now: he's out of the 14th Congressional District." Mr. Hodoh, the president of United Auto Workers Local 856, said in an angry interview Tuesday. The workers of Local 856 counted on Mr. Sawyer to oppose the agreement, Mr. Hodoh said, adding that they would not forget his "very disrespectful, deceitful" action next Novem-

But the truth is that Mr. Sawyer's vote. and his fate, are beholden to a force stronger than either instinct or Mr. Ho-doh's influence: demographics. There are not that many factory workers left in Akron. The vast tire plants and aircraft factories are going or gone. Akron's growth, and its apparent future, lies in polymer research laboratories and small nonunion makers of specialized plasties they fostered.

Mr. Sawver eited one Akron company that produces a special polymer whose exports to Mexico have grown more than thirtyfold despite high tariffs. Lowering those tariffs, as the trade agreement would do, would cause the exports to

grow even more. Mr. Hodoh's own local is an example of the transformation. Just four years ago, it carried 1,800 workers on its rolls. Today it has 600.

The same sort of shifts are remaking both the political and economic fault lines in dezens of hig and small factory towns across the Rust Belt. They are a major reason why Mr. Sawyer's decision to support the hotly debated trade agreement with Mexico and Canada, and those of lawmakers in similar districts. not be as perilous as they seem at

Not that they are risk free. A five-term congressman from an eternally Democratie district that includes Akron and its rural environs, Mr. Sawyer agonized publicly for weeks before deciding, after a heart-to-heart talk with President Bill Clinton on Monday, to join the treaty's "It was, by a considerable margin, per-

haps the loughest decision I've ever had to make in public life," he said in an interview Tuesday. Probably this vote is more easily misunderstood than any vote I've ever cast." "He wins the award for most tor-

tured," said a White House official who watched as Mr. Clinton wooed Mr. Sawyer in two White House meetings and at least four telephone calls. That official

described Mr. Sawyer as looking "awful-ly pale" after the final session.

The agony is easy to understand. Mr. Sawyer describes his decision as a vote for the new Akron that is emerging from the industrial collapse of the 1970s and 1980s. The rebuilding of the city has peppered it with hundreds of speciality

Probably this vote is more easily misunderstood than

Thomas C. Sawyer, An Akron, Ohio, Democrat

manufacturers that conduct thriving ex-

any vote I've ever cast.'

The kind of visceral response in opposition is understandable," he said. But tweighing it, he said, is the fact that Akron "is so well positioned on the other hand to take advantage of the opportunity before us."

In political terms, it is hard to see Mr. Sawyer's decision as anything other than a departure from the traditional Democratic alliance with organized labor, with its demands to be insulated from foreign competition in industries like steel and autos, and a step toward a new and broader consultaency

100 rating the best possible, from the AFL-CIO. Last year his rating was 83. his lowest ever. Tuesday, one senior administration official, who would speak only on the condition of not being named, said Mr. Sawyer's "real dilemma was between being a person from the past

and a new Democrat." "This whole turn from protectionism toward international markets is tough." he said. "Breaking that old Rust Belt mentality is a bard thing to do."

That is true not just of Mr. Sawyer, but of Akron and other Middle American cities as well. Those who rode the booms of the two coasts during the last 30 years have little notion of the devastation wreaked in Midwestern cities during that same time or the scars it has left.

Akron made its name in rubber. At one time it was home to four of the world's rgest tire companies. But the city closed its last automobile tire plant in the 1970s. and the last truck and aircraft tire plant in 1984. Today only one company in the tire industry still counts the city as its world headquarters, as foreign ownership has severed the industry's ties. The Japanese-owned Bridgestone tire company bought Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., for example, and is moving to Nashville.

The departure of the tire behemoths only illustrates a larger wasting of the city's industrial muscle. Between 1960 and 1990, one study found, the number

withered from 60 percent to 12 percent and is doubtless smaller today.

"We've lost maybe 200,000 jobs in the fast 15 years, mostly high-wage, low-education ones, said David G. Meyer, a professor of management at the University of Akron. They left in droves. About two-thirds of those jobs, he said. have been replaced by low-skill and often part-time work in stores, hotels and other service businesses.

The remaining third, he said, has fucled the growth of the city's advanced technology plastics industry and related businesses. Goodyear, the city's higgest employer, no longer makes tires but does maintain an office staff and a researchand-development laboratory. The University of Akron, another big employer. has built a large graduate program in engineering and is kept busy beefing up the skills of young workers looking for better jobs. Kent State University, with 30,000 students, also is a big employer in Mr. Sawver's district.

"The voting populace is broken into basically two groups: the professional group and the lower-level, relatively low-education job group." Mr. Meyer said. The former largely back the agreement. Of the latter, Mr. Sawyer said: "For the most part their jobs can't be moved to Mexico, and they know it. You can I take a mall or fast-food joint and move it to Mexico.

NAFTA: U.S. Hesitations and Fears Were Inevitable

NAFTA flooding into his office there had even been one from a municipal worker in Chicago fearful that his job would be exported

The American economics profession has been drafted by the White House to tout the long-term economic benefits of NAFTA and produced what seem to many spuriously precise predictions of how many jobs NAFTA will create. They are hardly taken seriously, said Colin Campbell, a political scientist at Georgetown University.

"Of course economists believe in NAFTA," he said. "That's like asking the rectors of pontifical institu-tions about papal infallibility." It is the politicians who deserve

the last word on this one, and well they should, because its genesis in Mexico was overwhelmingly politi-cal. Although NAFTA does phase out tariffs between the United States and Mexico over 15 years, its principal purpose was to liberalize foreign investment rules so Mexico could modernize its economy with billions in foreign capital. Foreign investors, therefore, had

to be reassured that their factories or financial institutions could not be confiscated by a stroke of the pen if a new administration in

Mexico reverted to the autorchy that characterized the Mexican economy since the revolution at the start of the century. The original impetus came not from Washing-ton but from President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, who feared after the Berlin Wall fell that Eastern Eu- cal opposition bul still had grievrope would gobble up the world's

vestment capital.
"NAFTA," said the trade economist Paul Krugman of MIT. "is simply a method to belp ensure that the best Mexican government we've ever had can win the next ction without stealing it."

Then how did what was essentially a Mexican Investment Guarantee Act become the focus of a fierce political, indeed theological,

On the union side, the reasons are evident. For the last decade, said Joseph White of the Brookings Institution, "there isn't a union leader in manufacturing who hasn't sat down at the hargaining table and been told that if he asks for too much, his members' jobs will be moved to Mexico." In white-collar occupations, this was hardly possible, so not surprisingly the opposi-tion to NAFTA was largely bluecollar, splitting the work force and its local representatives across class

No one organized the unti- piece of his presidency.

down. On the contrary, organizations as diverse and opposed as the AFL-CIO and the environmentalists used it as a strategy to tally their followers when they found themselves no longer in the politi-

ances to press on their government.

They never thought they would provoke a serious open breach with the White House or that this would mean a pitched battle with the president, said Robert Shapiro. vice president of the Progressive Policy Institute and a campaign adviser to Mr. Clinton.

Mr. Clinton, for his part, recognized that if he had folded it could have had profound effects on the GATT negotiations, to say nothing of the strength of his presidency.

The result was a cross-party coalition, with Republicans behind NAFTA by a margin of 3 to 1, and Democrats against it by 5 to 3 Narrow as it was, the Republicans kept the margin as narrow as they could to make Mr. Clinton look

Some Democrats think that the president has earned a chit from business by going to the mat for NAFTA and that he can call it in when he needs their support for health care reform, the true centerThe Universal Postal Union - International Bureau, a specialised agency of the United Nations with 185 country members worldwide, invites proposals for the supply of products and services as described below.

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INVESTING IN THE ENVIRONMENT: HOW WILL UNEP FULFIL ITS MANOATE? Nav Hum, Depute Eye, mine Director, United Scattering Entercomment.

REFORESTATION: INNOVATIVE PROJECTS AND

ENVIRONMENTAL COOPERATION Rauno Laitalainen, Project Managa, Thai Forestry Masor Plan Project, Jankko Poere (Thailand) Co. Ud. Bungkok.

Clyve Marsh, Deputy General Manager Conservation and Environment Dept Innoprice a exposation, Salath EDUCATING A NEW ECO-SMART CONSUMER Masao Ohya, Executive Director Japanese Consumers' Co-

operative Union, Tokeo Neil French, Asia-Pacific Regional Creative Director Ogilys-& Mather Worldwide A ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION

Michael Richardson, Librar for Asia International Health Inform Philip Shenon, South Fast Asta correspondent. The New York Times, Ranglack Suthichai Yoon, Editor-in-Chief. The Nation Publishing Group,

POLE TO POLE Michael Palin, Watter Actor Cocamonavigator and Ambor of Pole to Pole and 'Around the World in 80 Days. London.

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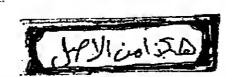
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18-11-93

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A Pacific Community?

By inviting a dozen national leaders to meet informally outside Seattle this weekend. President Bill Clinton has usefully focused American attention on the previously obscure Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. Despite its new visibility, the forum remains fragile and sketchily defined. The APEC region, however. with half the world's production and almost 40 percent of its trade, is now essential to America's international economic vitality.

Trans-Pacific commerce already far exceeds U.S. trade with Europe or Latin America. Asia's prominence is sure to increase, since it is the only region now experiencing vibrant growth. Yet before the Clinton administration. Asia was not a top Washington priority. Many ordinary Americans see Asia's economic advances as threatening, not appreciating the opportunities they also present.

At the Seattle sessions, foreign and economic ministers from the 15 member nations are discussing liberalizing trade and investment. During the weekend. Mr. Clinton and the 10 or 11 leaders who accepted his invitation (Malaysia declined and New Zealand is in post-election deadlock) will discuss future directions for APEC and other issues.

of the administration's more promising for-

rightly sees expanded U.S. links with booming Asia as a way to recharge the domestic economy. He hopes that APEC can contribute to more halanced relationships by lowering trade barriers and facilitating the U.S. investment that developing Asia says it wants.

That is about as far as most members are prepared to go now. But a report prepared by a group of "eminent persons" from the mem-ber countries suggests a more ambitious agenda: energetic lobbying for a global trade agreement and steps toward huilding an Asia-Pacific Economic Community, including co-ordination of monetary and fiscal policies and regular leaders' sessions.

The Seattle meetings will also consider membership applications from Mexico. Papua New Guinea and Chile. The first two are expected to get in. Chile is qualified, geographically and economically, but some Asian members fear that its admission could give the organization too American a tilt.

APEC enthusiasts like the United States. Australia and Singapore need to be attentive to the hesitations of other members if the organization, which operates by consensus, is to survive. But they also need to keep pressing, patiently, for a broader and more ambitious agenda. Otherwise APEC's survival will scarcely matter.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to China With Business to Do, Rights to Promote

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's still emerging burnan rights policies stir exaggerated fears among conservatives that are matched by oversized hopes among liberals. His engagement on human rights abroad will be defined on a case-by-case basis that subordinates crusading for individual rights to a

"What's in it for America?" pragmansm.
That approach will be evident in Seattle
this weekend when President Clinton meets Chinese President Jiang Zemin. The meeting is a public act of recognition for China's bloodstained leadership that George Bush

For Clinton, engagement with Beijing is central to advancing human rights in China and economic recovery in America.

might have dreamed of but never dared after the Tiananmen massacre of June 1989. The world changes. Only Cold Warrior Richard Nixon could have gone to Beijing and survived the political flak two decades ago. Today only a centrist liberal like Bill Clinton could do business with the butchers of Beijing and credibly argue that engagement is a central part of advancing human rights in China and economic recovery in America.

By Jim Hoagland

In hosting Mr. Jiang for a bilateral meeting during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit, Mr. Clinton will be testing the viability of the dualistic approach he feels is necessary in the post-Cold War world.

Mr. Clinton's advisers feel that he has es-

tablished credibility with Congress and with Beijing by threatening to cut off most-favorednation trading status next year if Beijing does not make substantial progress on human rights. They maintain that be will be fineturning that message in the Seattle meeting.

It is a sophisticated maneuver, handing

over a large political currot while keeping the threat of a heavy economic stick at hand. The risk is that the Chinese may miss the nuance unless Mr. Clinton is exceptionally forceful.
And the balancing act on China is unlikely to satisfy either those who fear or those who hope that human rights will be a defining feature of the Clinton foreign policy.

The immediate burden that the engage ment policy faces is the Chinese leadership's demonstrated determination to keep Communist rule in place at any cost. The illusion that there are closet moderates who can be seduced into peacefully moving toward de-mocracy is reminiscent of Oliver North's hunt for Iranian moderates. China's Polithuro will do only what is required to keep the illusion in

place while maintaining totalitarian control.

The pragmatist in Bill Clinton may settle for the illusion - if it leads to Chinese cooperation on stopping North Korea from developing a nuclear weapon and on other key international questions. Mr. Clinton told journalists Monday evening at the White House that he is also concerned about assuring America's "long-term access to a market of 1.2 billion" consumers as his administration puts a strong emphasis on commercial relations with Asia, the world's only economically vibrant region.

To liberals this dualism is a retreat from

Mr. Clinton's tough campaign rhetoric accus-ing President Bush of coddling dictators. But abroad that rhetoric continues to echo and reinforce fears that modern Democratic presidents are overly zealous on human rights. In his usual straightforward manner, Israeli

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin explicitly voiced such fears during a meeting with jour-nalists here on Monday. Mr. Rabin urged Americans not to push for human rights at the expense of undermining governments that could be helpful in combating the spread of Islamic fundamentalism.

Reflecting on his recent meetings with the Rabin said Washington should not "argue about human rights" with those leaders, "who hlock extremism" in their regions. He faulted "the assumption of the United States that carrying the banner of human rights" in

most of the Third World "leads anywhere." Mr. Rabin cited what he saw as Jimmy Carter's failure to support the shah of Iran against Islamic fundamentalists as an example of an American president letting concern for buman rights underwine useful allies. He seemed to offer Mr. Clinton an implicit warn-

ing against following the Carter model.

But I think Mr. Rabin and many others misread both Mr. Clinton and what happened in Iran, where President Carter quickly stopped pushing the shah on human rights when the national revolt began. He in fact tried to bolster the shah long after the Iranian monarch had lost the will to rule.

In fact, Mr. Clinton's Carter-era veterans like Secretary of State Warren Christopher and National Security Adviser Anthony Lake have absorbed the lessons of Iran. Their em-phasis on pushing for broad and gradual democratic reform when the time is right (or. in the case of Haiti, when events force their hand) resembles Ronald Reagan's approach more than it does Jimmy Carter's across-theboard stress on individual rights. That is a comparison that President Clinton is not likely to acknowledge publicly. But it underlies his decision to extend a hand of

greeting to China's president this weekend. The test will be whether Mr. Clinton, while

shaking President Jiang's hand, can squeeze it

The Washington Post.

hard enough to produce results.

The leadership conference flows from Mr. Clinton's idea of a "Pacific Community," one

A Time to Ignore the Polls

in his term. Mr. Reagan, it will be recalled, It is characteristic of political analysis these days to do two things at the same time: (1) criticize politicians who live or die by the was re-elected in a landslide. One enticism frequently made of Mr. Clinion is that he is a man who wants too polls, and (2) track every twist and turn of the very polls that are supposed to be ignored. much to be loved and therefore concedes too Politicians are always urged to "spend politi-cal capital" and "take risks." But when politi-cians do just that and watch their poll ratings early coddles his enemies and flees from hattle. There have been examples of precise-ly this sort of behavior since he took office. But whatever the amateur psychologists drop a few points, the small changes are often beraided as momentously dangerous. want to make of him, the fact is that he has At a moment when Bill Clinton was scramshown real steel on a number of major issues. bling for every last vote he could find to pass That is especially true in the NAFTA fight, where he has had to take on some of his

the North American Free Trade Agreement, a new wave of polls found the president's popuclosest political allies. As governing parties have learned recently larity in the so-so range, A Post, ABC News Poll found 49 percent approving the presiin Canada. Japan. France and Italy. this is a dent's performance, 45 percent disapproving, Other polls put Mr. Clinton in roughly the hellish time for anyone to be in power. Given the edginess of democratic electorates everywhere, few political leaders can expect to be same place. The surveys show the country about evenly split on the trade agreement and of several minds on the president's health care widely loved, and all can expect to arouse a good deal of opposition. The lesson, it seems plan. Support for the health plan has dropped. to us, is that in the current climate, courting but Americans still think, by a margin of popularity for the sake of popularity is not only foolish but probably impossible. So about 5 to 3, that Mr. Clinton's proposal politicians in power, including Mr. Clinton, would be better than the current system. This looks like an excellent time for Mr. may actually be in the luxurious position Clinton to ignore the polls. He might even where they might as well act from principle. since nothing else is likely to work any better. Being principled might even drive the poll ratings up. As the commentator Michael Kinsley recently observed, the best take solace in the fact that he bas tried to do a great many things and has therefore created enemies as well as friends. The president

spin may be no spin at all. - THE WASHINGTON POST. It's Time for Incentives to Help Syria and Israel Reach for Peace

Syria needs help with its

debt and sanctions; and

foreign assistance would

make it easier for Israel

an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan

Union, now gone from the scene and Europe indifferent, the cautious Pres-

ident Hafez Assad believes that only

the United States can turn the key to peace with Israel Mr. Assad began earlier this year to send some subtle

signals, largely ignored by world me-dia. One such signal, responding to

American overtures, was a crack-

After a U.S. congressional report

down on drug trafficking.

With Syria's former ally, the Soviet

to withdraw from the

easier for both Israel and Syria.

Golan Heights.

D AMASCUS — The recent elec-tions in Jordan have given King Hussein a new parliament that is likely to ratify any peace arrangements he makes with Israel, Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization are working hard to meet the Dec. 15 deadline to begin Palestinian self-rule in Gaza and Jericho.

These events leave the difficult Syria-Israel relationship as a kind of locked gate on the road to peace, a gate that must be pried open.

It has been two full generations since Syria signed an armistice in 1949 with the new Jewish state, the last of the embattled Arab states to do so. The Syrian leadership still insists that there will never be total peace until the Israeli government effects a full withdrawal from the Golan Heights, occupied in 1967. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

and most of his fellow countrymen say "Yes, perhaps" to a partial Is-raeli withdrawal — but only after Syria spells out what it means by total peace. Diplomatic recognition? Open borders? Unrestricted trade? All of the above, is the unofficial

Syrian response, transmitted privately by a number of intermediaries. But, the Syrians add, we have yet to see any authenticated signal from Israel that it is ready to abandon its garrisons and listening posts, and pull back the 12,000 settlers in Golan. There are also fears about losing con-trol of the Banias River, which rises in the Golan and feeds Israel's national water system.

So the barriers between Syria and Israel can be lifted only by the work last year alleged extensive drug cul-

By John K. Cooley of patient and skillful negotiators, tivation and trafficking in Lebanon trusted by both sides. Such work was under Syrian military protection, with some of Mr. Assad's own endone in 1974-75 by Henry Kissinger, tourage involved, be ordered trusted military units to burn hashish and then U.S. secretary of state. He arranged a cease-fire on the Golan Heights, policed by United Nations troops, which endures to this day. opium poppy crops and otherwise disrupt or destroy the drug business

in the Bekaa.

Another signal came last month. because both sides want it to. Today's peacemakers must find in-centives to nudge both sides toward The Arab League's office for the peace. These incentives should include economic boycott of Israel is headcarefully planned measures to make quartered in Damascus.

It had been pointedly ignoring Is-raeli demands and strong U.S. sug-gestions that it drop the blacklisting of firms doing business with Israel. and especially the secondary boycotts of their affiliates and those doing business with them.
On the agenda of the planned Oc-

tober meeting was the addition of new American and other Western firms to the blacklist. Realizing how damaging such a meeting could be, Mr. Assad and the Arab League called it off.

(This happened amid persistent reports, later denied, that Qatar, a wealthy Gulf ally of Saudi Arabia, has been discussing a possible energy deal with Israel.)

In seeking ways to facilitate Syrian-Israeli agreement, the West should consider Syria's difficult economic relations with the former Soviet Union, once its biggest benefac-tor and now, as the Russian Federation, its biggest creditor. It should also look at Syria's tangled States, which still imposes anti- firms uncompetitive with Europeans Herald Tribune.

terrorist sanctions on Damascus. Twenty years of heavy military and public-sector spending have left Syria owing Moscow about \$10 billion, mainly in military debt. Eastern and Western trading partners hold sever-al billions of dollars in Syrian debt.

Surely, some Syrians say, an international consortium, including in-stitutions like the World Bank (which recently pledged more than \$2.5 billion to aid the Palestmans under the PLO-Israel accord) couldhelp Syria out of its debt prob-lems with Moscow,

U.S. sanctions pose a more com-plex problem. The U.S. Congress first imposed these measures in 1979, when Syria was not cooperat-ing with U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli peace efforts. In 1986, U.S. sanctions were toughened when Britain broke diplomatic relations with Syria after Syrian agents allegedly tried to sab-otage a British airliner. The U.S. anti-terrorist sanctions

require licenses for export of American computers, aircraft and parts, and many other items with possible military applications. Such licenses are now granted or refused on a case-by-case basis.

Sanctions also prohibit most bilateral U.S. government and Export-Import Bank aid and programs, including easy credit sales of U.S. grain and other farm products.

U.S. investors in Syria—there are

several American firms bere, mostly in the oil and natural gas sector cannot take advantage of foreign tax in the U.S. Congress to removing Syria from the list of states allegedly

upporting terrorism.

Another gesture might be easier for the Clinton administration to make. Syrian Arab Airlines needs spare parts and replacements for its aging fleet of Boeing airliners, bought before sanctions took effect. Kuwait has offered to give Syria three of its Boeing 727s in appreciation for Syrian help in the Gulf War. But the transfer needs U.S. approval, which has been withheld.

Syrians and their U.S. business advocates argue that the Clinton administration and Congress should do for Syria what they have done for the Palestinians - overlook past links to terrorism and authorize official U.S. government dealings.

One swallow does not make a spring, and modest measures like the release of three airliners would scarcely cause President Assad to compromise with Israel on the Golan question. But easing Syria's debt and sanctions problems could be accompanied by thoughtful proposals on demilitarization, on economic and financial measures to ease Israel's withdrawal from the Golan, and on Syria's problems of resettling, in their old homes or new ones, the 100,000 Syrian refugees who fled the Israeli armies in 1967.

The writer, an ABC News correondent and author, specializes in the Middle East. He contributed economic relations with the United credits. These measures make U.S. this comment to the International

The Suffering Cities Wait

Their citizens pinned down by gunfire in the streets, their coffers emptied by the burden of caring for the poor, their schools ineffectual or on the verge of collapse -America's cities are crying out for an urban

has no doubt noticed that Ronald Reagan, a

man who also tried to do many things, had a

rating similar to Mr. Clinton's at this point

policy from Washington.
Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush responded to that ery with racial code words and scorn, often demonizing cities for political gain. But in his speech last weekend in Memphis. Bill Clinton confronted urban issues in a way that inspired people instead of dividing them. President Clinton's speech offers hope that Washington may yet turn its attention to the cities. America's most press-

ing domestic problem. Mr. Clinton spoke at the Temple Church of God in Christ in Memphis, from the pulpit where Martin Luther King Jr. delivered his last sermon. The president spoke in chilling detail about the violence and the drug trade that ravages the cities. Of the young who are so afraid of random killing that they plan their own funerals, he said. 'I think, finally, we

may be ready to do something about it." Mr. Clinton was refreshingly candid when he spoke about breakdown of families and the rise of illegitimacy and abandonment by fathers, in previous times, the topic had mainly been used as a way of bludgeoning the poor and dividing Americans along ideological lines. But in Memphis the president explained to the nation that morality and personal responsibility are inu-

mately connected with the surroundings in which people live. "I do not believe we can repair the hasic fabric of society until people who are willing to work have work," Mr. Clinton said. "Work organizes life."
"We cannot. I submit to you, repair the

American community and restore the American family," he said, "until we provide the structure, the values, the discipline and the reward that work gives,"

The president owes much to William J. Wilson, the University of Chicago sociologist whose pioneering work. "The Truly Disadvantaged," showed how the departure of inner-city industry greatly accelerated the unrayeling of the urban African-American family. Mr. Wilson offers solutions as well, none of them cheap.

As inspiring as it was, htr. Clinton's sermon was only a prologue to an urban policy. Big-city mayors will surely want to hear more of how he intends to stimulate investment in cities. Enterprise zones won't do it. What will? And what of gun control? The Brady bill.

with its five-day waiting period, is a welcome advance over guns on demand. But a plan for demilitarizing the streets is still sorely needed. And what of welfare reform? Housing and feeding the nation's poor is bankrupting the cities and states.

Memphis was the prologue - now we await the program.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Prescription: Get Black and White Back on the Job Together By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Bill Clin-ton's speech last Saturday to the convocation of the Church of God in Christ in Memphis was the most important of his 10-month-old presidency - more important than his well-reviewed hudget speech of February, more critical than his health

care speech this fall. President Clinton's message was as straightforward as it was important: America has reached an entirely new turn in the struggle for racial equality, and it is time to be honest about both the gains that have been made and the

huge problems that remain.

The truth that Americans do not often admit is that in many respects, the civil rights struggle was an enor-mous success. As Mr. Clinton told the meeting of black ministers, the barriers of legal segregation have been torn down, individual African-Americans

have found their way to the top, the hlack middle class has grown. But what would the Reverend Marun Luther King Jr. make of the

new tragedies that haunt black America? Mr. Clinton offered this attempt

to imagine what Dr. King would say: "I did not live and die to see the American family destroyed. I did not live and die to see 13-year-old boys get automatic weapons and gun down 9-year-olds just for the kick of it. I did not live and die to see young people destroy their own lives with drugs and then build fortunes destroying the lives of others. That is

not what I came here to do."
Mr. Clinton went on: "The freedom to die before you're a teenager is not what Martin Luther King lived and died for."

Ah, say those who cannot stand Mr. Clinton, there he goes again: get-ting tough with black America, blaming the victim for political gain. That view is absolutely wrong, as Mr. Clinton's predominantly African-Ameri-

can audience understood when it cheered him so loudly. The key is that he is a close student of the work of William J. Wilson, the University of Chicago sociologist, who joined him for dinner last week. Mr. Wilson is a figure worthy of much honor because be has worked so hard to cut through the intellectual paralysis that has affected Americans of all

races on the subject of race. Mr. Wilson was earlier than most who share his broadly liberal views in linking the decline of the two-parent family and the decay of inner-city

civic institutions to the social break-down that has made life so miserable for so many young African-Americans. He was one of the first analysis to point to the wide class gulf open-ing up within black America — while many African-Americans were rising from working-class to middle-class status, many others were falling from the working class into dire poverty. Mr. Wilson also risked unpopularity by vigorously defending Daniel P. Moynihan for calling attention to these problems before they became fashionable worries.

But unlike many conservatives. who share his concerns about the family and civic life of the inner city. Mr. Wilson sees unemployment as a central factor behind the social decay. Lately, he has been exploring bow young black men looking for work do not have access to the sorts of family-and-neighbor networks that have helped many other minor-

ity groups to rise from poverty.

Mr. Clinton, as a good Wilson student, was thus insistent in his speech that if you could not address the plight of the African-American poor without talking about moral values and personal responsibility, then neither could you expect worthy values to flourish in the absence of jobs. "I do not believe we can repair the basic fabric of society until people who are willing to work have work," Mr. Clin-ton said. "Work organizes life." "We cannot, I submit to you repair

the American community and restore the American family until we provide the structure, the values, the discipline and the reward that work gives." I would submit that Mr. Clinton's

Memphis speech embodied what has always been the promise of Clintonism, and that the administration has suffered from the absence of more public talk and thinking along the lines the president laid down.

What is distinctive about Mr. Clinton's approach is his insistence that while government has a large role to play in fostering social justice, government on its own is no substitute for nurturing families and strong communities. Bringing together the first idea (characteristic of liberals) with the second (characteristic of conservatives and communitarians) may be a more challenging political project than balancing the budget or creating a new health system, important as both of those goals are.

Mr. Chaton, like the country, owes a large debt on these issues to another fine preacher, Jesse Jackson, Mr. Jackson's current crusade against inner city violence is making it easier for others to speak out. "I am rather convinced that the premier civil rights issue of this day is youth vio-lence in general and black-on-black-crime in particular." Mr. Jackson told The Boston Globe. "It's clear now that we must look inward in

order to go onward." Perhaps it is sentimental to suggest that it is long past time to revive a slogan little heard since the days of the civil rights movement, "Black and white together." But it is a slogan that worked miracles in its day, and the president is uniquely well placed to make it his own. On the issue of the violence tearing apart the country, there is no other way.

The Washington Post.

Other Comment

The Road to Pyongyang

We are increasingly disturbed by signs that neither Seoul nor Washington has any real handle on a North Korea determined to defy the international community. We were heartened by President Bill Clinton's visit four months ago, when he issued his now famous warning in full range of Nonh Korean guns. And we are encouraged by his more recent statement that North Korea cannot be allowed to develop a nuclear bomb. But eight months after Pyongvang suspended inspec-

tions of its nuclear facilities, the regime continues to thumb its nose at the world. The problem is that Kim [1 Sun and his son. Kim Jong II, are paying at least as close attention to the Clinton administration's ac-

tions as they are to its words. Mr. Clinton must demonstrate that his words are to he taken seriously. Thus far. however, his administration has shown little resolve in its handling of international affairs. The road to Pyongyang today runs through Belgrade. Port-au-Prince and Mogadishu. - Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).



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'Christian Identity' for the Millions

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — forceasing numbers of white supremacists are forsaking paramilitary encampments and cow pasture cross hurnings to build a larger, more mainstream constituency. Some leaders of the extreme right have taken the technological leap to satellite television.

On Oct. 9. Pete Peters, founder of the La Porte Church of Christ in Fort Collins, Colorado, launched

There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend

meetings, buy literature

or contribute money.

"Truth for Our Times," shown twice weekly on the Keystone Inspiration Network. A week later he was followed by Ernst Zundel. a Canadian Holocaust denier. Although there are no figures on

the number of viewers that Mr. Peters may be reaching, more than 14 million Americans have satellite receivers. His show is also on 65 local cable stations from Philadelphia to Sacramento.

The first program included attacks against homosexuals and gun registration. Mr. Peters pulled out a rifle and cocked it, remarking, "There is no sense havBy Leonard Zeskind

ing one of these if it's not loaded."

Recently he touted a pamphlet he wrote enticizing federal child immunization as a plot to "harm and destroy the children of God's people." The pamphlet quotes widely from the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion." an anti-Semitic crarist forgery.

czarist forgery.
On Saturday Mr. Peters said:
"There is going to be the death
penalty for bomosexuals . . . It's just a matter of who is going to die

and how many."

He is a leader in the Christian Identity movement, which claims that North European whites are the racial descendants of the Biblical people of Israel. He says that Jews are behind a Satanic conspiracy. that racial integration is a sin and that Armageddon will occur in the new promised land, America.

Christian Identity is a theological glue that binds together strands of the Ku Klux Klan, neo-Nazis and so-called Christian patriots. There are about 25,000 hard-core adherents to the white supremacist movement and 150,000 more who attend meetings, buy literature or contribute money.

Many people still consider white

supremacists a violent fringe phenomenon. The campaigns of the former Klansman David Duke for the Senate and governorship of Louisiana show that that is no long-er the case, as does Mr. Peters's use of satellite television. His shift to the mainstream has

tal in defeating a ballot measure that would have prohibited discrimination against homosexuals in Fort Collins. The vote foreshad-owed last year's approval of an anti-gay-rights amendment to Col-

orado's state constitution.

Mr. Peters is emblematic of the dual character of the white suprem acist movement: It is a violent subenlture and a vanguard political cause. Lately, he has brought the two sides closer.

In 1989 he was booed off the stage at a rally in Tennessee organized by Louis Beam, a leader of the Aryan Nations. At that time, Mr. Beam's bloodthirsty vitriol contrasted with Mr. Peters's less violent appeal. But a year ago Mr. Beam was an honored guest at a conference organized by Mr. Peters in support of a Christian Iden-tity believer, Randy Weaver, who was acquitted of killing a federal marsbal in Idaho.

Mr. Peters succeeds by harping on themes popular with conservative Christians. If violent white supremacists are to be kept outside the conservative tent, the Republican Party must lead in repudiating higotry. Rather than appeal to the worst in people, as Patrick Buchanan did in co-opting David Duke's supporters in 1992, conservatives must drive white supremacists from the political marketplace with appeals to the best in people.

The writer is research director of the Center for Democratic Renewal, hased in Atlanta, which monitors hate groups. He contributed this paid off. In 1988 he was instrumencomment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Extravagant Idea BERLIN - Everyone will be laugh-

ing to-day. The Emperor has invented a pompous ceremonial in connec-tion with the swearing in of the troops. Hitherto this form has always been carried out in the drill hall of the barracks, hidden from public curiosity. Now it is fixed to take place in the theatre of the Lustgarten, immediately facing the castle, where a sort of altar was erected last night [Nov. 15], decorated with wreaths, flowers and velvet. Everyone is saying that the Emperor, by such extravagance, is destroying the last vestiges of his influence with the masses.

1918: Off to Germany

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMIES - They're off! The newly-formed Third American Army at sun-up this morning [Nov. 17] began its march to the German borders, moving along the roads leading from positions on the Meuse toward points in the

north-east. Meanwhile. French forces on either flank also got into motion. Breast to breast, these three armies. composed of picked men, will sweep on after the capidly-retiring Hun, revoking by armed force Article 1 of the Treaty of Frankfurt, by which it was declared that the German Empire shall possess these territories forever in full sovereignty and ownership."

1943: Brave Peewee Wac

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, AL-GIERS - [From our New York edition:] Private Margaret H. Maloney. smallest Wac in North Africa and one inch shorter than a Wac ought to be, received the Soldiers Medal for heroism here today [Nov. 17] and thus became the first Wac to be decorated for bravery in this theater. Private Maloney, who is known through-out North African Wacdom as Peewee and had to get a waiver to join the Wacs because she is only four feet cleven inches tall, saved a six-foot solder from a pool of burning gasoline.

المكدا من الأمل

هكذا من الأصل

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - Thirty years after his death, John F. Kennedy has left the realm of mythology and become a figure in history. It is a good thing for him -and for his country.

For the dwindling band of journalists who covered President Kennedy, it is hard to accept that his brief tenure is as distant from the Clinton presidency as Abraham Lincoln's was from Grover Cleveland's Mr. Clinton has played tricks on the national consciousness by presenting himself as Mr. Kennedy's heir. He exploited a now-famous picture of a high-school version of himself shaking hands with the smiling

He had little ideology and less emotion. What he had was an attitude. Irony was as close as he came to a view of life.'

architect of the New Frontier. But they are creatures of different imes - and very different men. The mythologized John F. Kennedy was the architect of a political and generational revolution,

li tor Pea

dazzling in his intellect and personality, bold in breaking from the weary policies of the past. Had he not been untimely murdered, the myth goes, he would have spared the young people of America the agony of Vietnam, supplied them with a thriving economy and a sense of public service, and inspired them to break the bonds of racism that had marred the nation's past. .

Like all enduring myths, this one is rooted in elements that were genuinely present in the man who inspired the fable. But taken together, the mythic elements do aot come close to defining the Kennedy of history. A closer approximation can be gained from many of the books on Mr. Kennedy that have appeared in the past decade, most recently and notably "President Kennedy: Profile of

Power," by Richard Reeves.
The John F. Kennedy who emerges from Mr. Reeves's detailed reconstruction of his White House years is a capable but seriously flawed politician and person, often uncertain and overly cautious, occasionally heedless personal and national risk. but also capable of taking on chal-. lenges and not infrequently meeting them with gumption and grace. Mr. Reeves sums it up

in two paragraphs: The man at the center was a gifted professional politician reacting to events he often neither some well, others badly, but always with plausible explanations. He was intelligent, detached, curious, candid if not always honest, and he was carelessly and dangerously disorganized. He was also very impatient, addicted to excitement, living his life as if it were a race against boredom. He was a man of soaring charm who believed that one-on-one he would always prevail - a notion that betrayed him when he first confronted the premier of the Soviet Union.

"Kennedy was decisive, though he never made a decision until he had to, and then invariably he chose the most moderate of available options. His most consistent mistake in governing, as opposed to politics, was thinking that power could be hoarded for use at the right moment — but moments and conditions defied reason. He had little ideology beyond anti-communism and faith in active, pragmatic government. And he had less emotion. What he had was an attitude, a way of taking on the world, substituting intelligence for ideas or idealism, questions for answers. What convictions he did have on nuclear proliferation or civil rights or the use of military power, he was often willing to suspend particular-ly if that avoided confrontation with Congress or the risk of being called soft. If some would call that cynicism, he would see it as irony. 'Life is unfair,' he said, in the way the French said, 'C'est la vie.' frony was as close as he came to a view of life; things are never what they seem.

Those who prefer to keep an image of Mr. Kennedy as a mythological figure will be distressed by this portrayal, as they have been by other historians' efforts to demythologize the man who inspired such loyalty, affection and admiration. But Mr. Kennedy never songbt adulation; as Mary McGrory noted at the time, his instinctive response to the rapture of his audiences was to extend his arm forward with the hand upraised, as if to hold them at some distance.

For a country that now loves to despise politicians as much as it once loved John Kennedy, it is a hard thing to be told that he was nothing if not a politician. But it is the truth. Political calculus was Mr. Kennedy's great skill - and delight. Perhaps if we Americans can accept that reality about their favorite modern president, we could learn to appreciate that same quality in our current leaders.

To portray John F. Kennedy as a politician need not he to demerate him; it can be a way of elevating the profession that he was proud to call his own. In any event, we show his memory greater respect by confronting him as he was, not as we would wish him to have been. The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Status of contessed Letters to the states of licited manuscripts.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Servant, Not Slave

Regarding "The Secretary-General Is Right to Give Brink-manship a Try" (Opinion, Nov. 2) by Flora Lewis:

Back in 1971, on the eve of his retirement as secretary-general, U Thant wrote: "The secretary-general operates under the Charter, in a world of independent sovereign states where national interests remain dominant despite ideological and technological changes of unbridled nationalism.

There is a persistent illusion that the secretary-general's position is, in some ways, comparable to that of a head of government, that elear-cut and decisive action can and should be taken by him on problems which have defied the collective wisdom of the member states. The truth, of course, is that the

United Nations and its secretarygeneral have none of the attributes of sovereignty, and no independent powers, although the secretary-general has and must maintain his independence of judgment, and must never become the agent of any particular government or group of governments."

Exactly. The secretary-general is servant to all, slave to none. RAMSES NASSIF.

Tom and Viv

Jonathan Yardley's vitumerations ("The Artist's Private Trials

his wife, Vivienne Haigh-Wood, created in the image and likeness who was somewhat callously committed to an institution by the distinguished poet - were the subject of a much-acclaimed play in 1984, "Tom and Viv," by Michael Has-tings. It played at the Royal Court

Theater, London, no less, The play, widely praised at the time, showed how Mr. Eliot's sense of guilt over committing his wife affected his later writing.

Mr. Yardley can rest assured that if the forthcoming film is based on the Hastings play, it will not only be "true to historical fact" and "treat psychological matters with respect," hut will also be hailed, as it was in London, as a work of art and an important contribution to literary biography.

EDWARD BEHR.

Playing God Regarding the report "Ethical

Split on Cloning" (Oct. 27): Once again we show the limits of our vision. By saying that "it strikes me as better to have twins born years apart than to have them born together" (since the latter requires more work), or by arguing for keeping a supply of spare embryos at fertility clinics. we demonstrate our consumer

mentality. But what else can we expect from a society that has lost If we could pause to observe life

Are None of Our Business," Mean-around us, perhaps we would dis-while, Nov. 17) would have carried cover a fundamental pattern. more weight if he had been a little There is no one type of flower, more cognizant of the facts. T. S. insect, bird or fish - all are differ Eliot's marital tribulations — and ent. Apparently, God's hallmark is the far greater agony endured by diversity. If we accept that we are

Clone Clone Enolc Clone

By Robert Pollack

N EW YORK — The eloning of human embryos by Dr. Jerry Hall and his colleagues at the George Washington University Medical Center has brought us one step closer to Aldous Huxley's anti-utopian vision of massproduced people — the "Brave New World" in which "the whole of a small factory" was staffed with the products of a single

human egg.
Dr. Hall's work was based on in vitro fertilization, in which sperm and egg are joined in the laboratory to produce a human embryo.

The success of that technique (which has been pursued by thousands of couples unable to con-ceive in the usual way) produces an undeniable temptation to carry nut still another technique that has proved equally successful in work with mice: the creation of embryos carrying genes produced in the laboratory.

Because the genes of all prganisms are made of the same chemical — DNA — genes of different origins can be recombined and edited in the laboratory.

Genes created in this way and inserted into a new embryo were given a name in 1980 by the Yale biologist Frank Ruddle: transgenes. These genes will be present in every cell as the

embryo grows, and they can exert their effects throughout an organism's lifetime. A proper transgene could re-

place a defective gene in an animal embryo, preventing the symptoms of an inherited disease. Transgenes have been insened into early mouse embryos for more than a decade. From these

experiments we have learned a great deal about the way genes function. Embryos no older than a few

hours, and no bigger than a few

MEANWHILE

dozen cells, are dislodged from a recently mated female mouse. A cell hearing a new, lab-created gene is taken from a dish and inserted through a needle into the embryo, which is then implanted

in the uterus of another mouse.

The progeny of the new cell

hecome normal tissue cells, and the mixed ball of cells grows into a transgenic mouse. Transgenic mice have been produced with human genes that

function wel! enough to compensate for damaged or missing mnuse genes. For instance, transgenic mice

carrying a human hemoglobin gene produce functional bemoglohin; if the embryo comes from an inhred mouse strain suffering an inhented blood disease, its descendants are cured.

Why not transgenic people? There is no obvious technical harrier. The success of in vitro fertilization has shown that the early human embryo is as accessihle to transgenic manipulation as any mouse embryo.

Under current regulations, such manipulation of human embryonic tissue cannot be supponed hy federal research grants. But no federal law prevents such work from receiving private support. Can there be a transgenic medi-cine consistent with the Hippo-

cratic injunction to do no barm? We will have to decide fairly soon. But the questions that must be answered hefore we undertake such a procedure — the ultimate in planned parenthood - are not

just matters of science.

Dr. Hall's work may lead to twins or even larger numbers of children born a) different times early embryos can be frozen and thawed - but it is unlikely that this advance will lead to any effort to produce a "master race"; the procedure offers no opportunity to select the inherited qualities of the eloned embryos. Still, every new technology is The New York Times,

imperfect. As anyone knows who has been tripped up by the newest model of a computer or an auto-mobile, the first tries are likely to

have hidden flaws. This has been true of medical technology as well: The first vaccines, the first antibiotics and the first organ transplants all bad dangerous, albeit temporary.

side effects. The first transgenic children, though, would be different in kind from the first volunteers to test a new gene therapy or a new drug like AZT. These volunteers are already here, and already ill; they choose the risk of a new procedure in hopes of recovery.

In contrast, a transgenic mistake means a child born with an , inhented defect caused by some missiep in the procedure.

Recently, for example, scienlists interested in coloring the hair and eyes of an albino strain of mice injected the gene for a pig-ment; unexpectedly, they created a strain of mice whose viscera heart, stomach, liver and the like were all turned around.

These mice were unable to live . ong after birth; the added gene had inadvertently damaged a gene responsible for the usual positioning of the internal organs

Beyond the risk of a fatal error. the accidental introduction of a more subtle mutation in a transgenic child might present us and our descendants with the task of dealing with a new inherited dis-case. The potential should signal a clear houndary ahead, one that religious leaders, politicians. educators and parents have as much to say about as physicians and scientists.

Before we are presented with an . unregulated, ill-conceived tait accompli, we all need to look carefully at this procedure and decide whether the first transgenic human embryos should he created. Since responsible scientists cannot promise that all their first experiments will work. I do not

see how transgenic medicine can ever be ethically launched. Many of my colleagues disagree, hut we are unlikely to get the proper sort of public discussion of these issues unless the government steps back in and

takes notice. President Bill Clinton has removed the ban on federal support for fetal tissue transplant research; Congress needs to bold hearings on the matter of trans-

genic babies.

The writer, o professor of biology at Columbia University, is outhor of the forthcoming "Signs of Life: The Language and Meanings of DNA." He contributed this comment to

BOOKS

WHAT THEY BE READING

REVOLUTION ON WALL STREET: The Rise and Decline of the New York Stock Exchange

By Marshall E. Bhane, Jeremy J. Siegel and Dan Rottenberg. 320 pages: \$27.50, Norton.

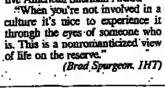
Reviewed by Walter B. Wriston

A MERICA has always had a love-hate relationship with Wall Street, and to many the New York Stock Exchange symbolizes all that is good and bad in the system Because "Revolution on Wall Street" began as an Exchange-spon-sored study by Marshall Blume and Jeremy Siegel of the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School (only later joined by the financial journalist Dan Rottenberg), one might assume that it would emphasize the good part of the equation. Wisely, it presents a balanced view of the rise and relative decline of this Wall Street institution.

The authors trace how the interaction of government, changing markets, and technology built today's modern exchange from its humble beginning in 1792, when 24 brokers standing under a button-wood tree ou Wall Street signed a one-sentence exclusionary trading agreement. The signers of the Buttonwood Agreement wanted to establish "a monopoly commission price for their services . . and to give preference to each other in their trading transactions."

In those days monopoly was not a dirty word; many monopolies were sanctioned by government, and it was not until 1890 that the Sherman Antitrust Act was passed. Succeeding generations of brokers have sought to protect their profits by preserving some kind of monopoly power in a centralized market. Fixed commissions, regardless of the size of the transaction, were the tactic of choice. As long as individuals with little leverage initiated the majority of trades, the fixed-commissions structure could be sustained, but the balance of power shifted away from the Exchange when huge investment pools were created, in part, by the unimended consequences of government action. Wage and price controls in World War II combined with a 93 percent tax rate encouraged corporations to create tax deductions by establishing pension and it was worth more match plans that gave workers benefits, points if it succeeded. One player short. But if he had guessed wrong by leading a heart, South would

• Charles de Lint, fantasy writer, whose latest book is "Dreams Under Foot," is reading "The Lone Ranger and Tonto Fist Fight in Heaven," a short story collection by Native American Sherman Alexie.



ing equities in the 1960s; by 1975, these big investors constitut percent of the market. Like all big buyers, they demanded volume dis-counts. The battle was prolonged, but in the end the era of fixed commissions belonged to history. The Exchange's rear-guard action in de-laying this reform helped create and fuel a robust competitor, an automated national exchange called NASDAQ.

Markets respond to needs, and in early U. S. history there were few corporate securities to trade. The building of the railroads in the mid-1800s required huge amounts of capital, and the sale of their securities made business on the Exchange boom. When the telephone came into common use, investors across the country could bypass local exchanges to trade in New York.

governing club. The club was orga-nized by the members, the special-socialist collective." To survive it dollar brokers. They had little on the toes - and pocketbooks incentive to change the rules: They of its members. The authors' sug-were all making money. Little by gested solution is to turn the Ex-change into a for-profit corporation little the combination of institution-al buying power and the growth of to provide services to brokers and technology permitted traders to hy-pass the Exchange and execute their

trades in other markets. In 1968-69 disaster struck when that others are already serving the back offices of brokers, banks and the Exchange itself could not handle the avalanche of a 20-million-share day. Millions of dollars of annaid dividends floated from bro-

BRIDGE

ker to broker with no clear record of ownership. Few now remember that, in what the authors call a "Band-Aid," the Exchange closed down on Wednesdays and shortened other trading days by an hour and a half. If anything, the authors underestimate the chaos and the effort it took to build a new system The action to restrict trading hours was only a tourniquet that bought "The back office crisis," they correctly say, "had forced open the door to technology, which in turn would force open other doors."

As technology made possible a whole gaggle of new competitors with the Exchange, the members gave ground to their customers needs grudgingly. "Here is the suprement regulation intruded directly on what up till then was basically a self-severning chip. The chip was organized as the very model of a been operated as the very model of a ists, the floor traders, and the two- must innovate, but to do so may step investors. This plan would give the Exchange the best chance to make the transition to the global market

> Waher B. Wriston, chief executive officer of Citicorp and Citibank from 1967 to 1984, wrote this for The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott M ANY of New York's leading players gather annually for a social evening with club members at the Harmonie Club, 4 East 60th Street. The expert winners this year were Bjorn Fallenius and Kathy Anday of Manhattan, and the member winners were Sue and Arthur of Scarsdale, New York. in the most dramatic deal of the evening, shown in the diagram, several pairs climbed to a slam. Some

tried six clubs from the North posi-

tion, and thought themselves un-

lucky when East led a singleton

chamond and the defense took an

ace and a ruff for down one. Six no-trump was not an obvious contract, but it had two advantages: It was not exposed to a ruff, monds, showing strength, he club tricks. pushed to slam when his parmer jumped to three no-trump. South was his wife, Barbara, and as she had something in reserve the contract was a reasonable one.

In practice West led the diamond ace and the slam became a laydown. The post-mortem showed that the only effective lead would have been a spade. South would have had to run this around to her hand, and East would have had to do the right thing on taking the king. He would have known from the bidding that his partner held an ace, and he would no doubt have done the right thing by leading a diamond, the suit in which his partner was presurably long and South short. But if he had guessed wrong

ley Feldman of New Rochelle, New have come home with three spade York. After reversing with two dia- tricks, three heart tricks and six

> 0 K J 8 7 G 4 A K Q 10 3 2 EAST 4 K 7 4 3 WEST (D) SOUTH 8 ♦ Q 10 9 2 7 A K Q 10 3 0 Q 2 ♣ J 4

Both sides were vulnerable. The Pass Pass Pass South t V 3 N.T. 20 4 N.T. Pass 6 N.T. Pass 5 ° Pass doesn't something inside tug at us, making us feel a bit uncomfonable

pollute it and abuse it as we have the physical environment? Will we continue to use our selfishness as a rationale to dismande ourselves? These questions are as old as humanity. Do we succumb to the lure of playing God or do we yield to the redness of one greater than ourseives? Do we endeavor to discover and respect the intricate beauty he wrought or do we resign ourselves to

being bhundering mimics? How would we explain to a cloned being that we denied him or her the right to be one of a kind? TINA TATE MASCOLO.

of this supreme loving intelligence,

we realize the uniqueness and wan-

And when, hy an accident of

nature, twins or triplets are born.

us, as only nature can. That is what

makes twins and triplets such a

others for the sake of convenience.

profit or sheer scientific pursuit?

All theological discussions aside,

As we invade the genetic ecosys-

tem with our limited vision, will we

with this cloning thing?

we realize that nature is winking at

der of each person.

Avezzano, Italy.

Stop the Torture

Regarding "Sup the Horrid Tor-ture of Small Girls" (Opinion, Nov. 13) by A. M. Rosenthal:

Congratulations to Mr. Rosenthat for raising the notably unpopular issue of female genital mutilation. Governments that countendelight. What right do we bave to market our individuality or that of this practice, expressly or tacitly, forfeit the right to belong to the community of civilized nations. KATHERINE CLARK. Heidelberg, Germany,

Crime in Context

Regarding "Power's Sentence" (Letters, Oct. 29) from Bart Scalat: Without condoning Katherine Ann Power's violent crime ishe pleaded guilty to taking part in a 1970 bank robbery in which a policeman was killed], it should he put in context: At that time the U.S. government itself was engaged in massive criminality, both against legitimate, lawful protesters and - murderously - against the people of Vietnam.

That young people like Ms. Power were misled into using violent means is deeply regrettable, but all too understandable.

SAM ABRAMS.

The Commerzbank report

on German business and finance

Germany's current account: are deficits here to stay?

In the wake of unification, Germany's current account swung sharply from surplus into deficit. At the time, this greatly helped the country to accommodate the tremendous pent-up demand that existed in former East Germany. In any case, the external deficits were considered to be only temporary. However, Germany's current-account balance is now negative for the third year running, with no sign of an improvement in 1994 either.

Trade volumes are declining as a result of recession at home and abroad and at the same time the D-mark has appreciated sharply within the EMS. But these factors do not explain the persistence of the deficit. What has happened to Germany's economy? Are its external surpluses a thing of the past?

Unification takes its toll

Initially, Germany's post-unification import boom cushioned the cyclical downturn in Continental Europe. Furthermore, it was assumed that the surge in consumption would immediately be followed by a strengthening of the supply side. But investment in eastern Germany was delayed by unresolved ownership disputes and administrative problems. In addition, the Bundesbank was left to bear the full burden of keeping inflation in check, as the public-sector deficits soared and EMS governments refused to revalue the D-mark_

Yet the unfortunate combination of recession in Western Europe and the appreciation of the D-mark cannot fully explain why exports are declining. Although the structural deficiencies of the "The deficit partly reflects structural shifts in the world economy."

German economy, such as high taxes and labor costs and also excessive regulation, have contributed to the problem, two other factors are now playing a prominent role.

For one thing, the increasing importance of multinationals in realizing effieiency gains throughout the world has helped to spur German foreign direct investment, which has risen to more than twice its mid-1980s level. Much of this investment has served to

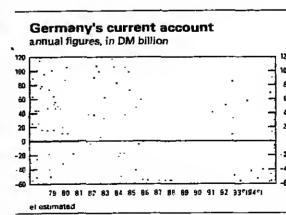
Another major change has been the substantial increase in the number of countries which offer technically sophisticated products. This has not only given a substantial boost to world trade but has also led to German exporters losing market shares.

reduce German exports.

Conventional models show that Germany's current account should return to surplus once the recession in Western Europe is over, domestic inflation is under control, and the D-

mark has depreciated in real terms. This is based on the assumption that Germany's deliveries abroad will expand roughly in line with its export markets and its imports will be tied to the growth of domestic demand. However, Germany's external position will remain in deficit for a number of years, as the two structural shifts described above and economic restructuring in eastern Germany will reduce export growth and fuel

demand for imports. In addition, the invisibles balance will deteriorate further. While the country's . net foreign assets are declining, net investment income will fall and will not fully compensate for increasing net spending in other areas, such as travel and transfers to the EC. What is more it will be several years before the German . public deficits have been sufficiently. trimmed. Consequently, the current account may well remain in deficit until



the turn of the century. Nonetheless, as long as inflation is firmly under control and the current-account deficit primarily reflects strong capital investment activity in Germany, it would be wrong to interpret this as an imbalance which needs to be tackled with the aid of policy

ELECTRICATION OF THE COMMERZBANK German know-how in global finance

VIEWPOINT is presented as a service to the international business and financial community by Commercianic Economic Research Department. D-60261 Frankfurt, Germany International presence: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Adama, Barghok, Barcelona, Beipag, Bomboy, Brusselt, Budapert, Buenox Afres, Carno, Carnosa, Chicago, Copenhagen, Dublin, German, Girand Cayman, Hong, Kong, Istanbul, Istaria, Johannesburg, Kies, London, Leo Angeles, Luxembourg, Madrid, Manania (Rahvani), Mentro Cut, Milan, Misseum New York, Orgka, Pars, Prague, Riu de Laueno, São Paulo, Scoul, Singapore, Sydney, Tehran, Tirkyo, Toronin, Warvaw, Zurich.

HEALTH/SCIENCE

Engine of creation on a volcanic rift

Rocky chimneys up to 15 stories high form when cold waters trickle through sea-lloor fractures, soak up heal, leach out minerals, percolate upward and shed the minerals in solid deposits as the superheated tluid mixes with icy seawater. Large mineral deposits can be built over Ihousand of years as old chimneys die and new ones form Minerals can also precipitate more widely beneath chimneys as hot rising fluids meet cold water in the porous rock Sources Understanding Earth (IV h

Freemant National Geographic



Hot Bugs, Minerals and Other Deep-Sea Riches

By William J. Broad

EW YORK - Huge rock chimneys that spew hot water into the abyss and nourish a riot of bizarre creatures are also fostering a wide range of economic spinoffs, leading some experts to call them the next great prize in the global race for natural resources.

These oases of heat and life in the frigid depths of the ocean were discovered 15 years ago, Up to 15 stories high, the chimneys form as cold waters trickle through sea-floor fractures, soak up heat, leach out minerals, percolate upward and shed the minerals in solid

back into icy sea water.

Profits are already accruing from the exotic microbes that dwell in and around the rocky monoliths. These heat-loving bacteria are extraordinary in that some of them can survive water as hot as 700 degrees Fahrenheit.

Such stamina makes them a gold mine for biotechnology companies, which are isolating, cloning and selling their heat-stable enzymes for use in genetic engineering. Scientists say such tools are likely to give hiotechnology and other industries a major lift.

"We're like kids in a candy shop," said Dr. John A. Baross, a microhiologist at the University of Washington in Seattle who collects and studies the microbes, which are known as hyperthermophiles.

"With hiotechnology, we're just scratching the surface," he said. "The food and pharmaceutical industries are also starting to get into it, particularly with enzymes that modify sug-ars. These organisms have the potential to do lots of remarkable things, such as degrading toxic wastes. All sorts of breakthroughs are

A different spinoff is mineral wealth. The chimneys and their environs are turning out to be laced with rare metals like zinc, copper,

silver and gold, which are worth untold billions of dollars. Although commercial mining is far off in

crushing pressure of the deep, these deposits are now being carefully assayed by countries like Japan, Germany, Canada and the United

Even more important, the new understanding of the process by which metals are concentrated in the deep has become an analytical map to mineral wealth on land, with prospectors around the globe now hunting for slices of what was ancient sea floor.

"The deep ocean has important resource implications that we're only beginning to understand," said Dr. Peter A. Rona, a senior scientist at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Mutations Abound in Cystic Fibrosis Gene

By Gina Kolala New York Times Service

EW YORK - Four years ago, when molecular geneticists isolated the gene for cystic fibrosis, some scientists were ecstatic. This was one of the first fruits of the avid search for the genes that cause various diseases. Screening for the gene would provide the prototype, some thought, for national screening programs for other dread diseases and the basis for offering prenatal diagnosis to couples who carry the

Now, however, the story is taking an unex-

are adding more almost weekly. But at the same time the scientists are finding that many people who inherit mutated genes from both parents do not have cystic fibrosis

With so many possible mutations, the potential combinations in a person who inherits one gene from each parent are endless. And the researchers are finding that combinations of different mutations produce different effects. Some may cause crippling and usually fatal cystic fibrosis and others may cause less serious disorders, like infertility, asthma or chronic

The picture could be even more complicated if, as some researchers suspect, other genes

pressed. That would mean that a pair of mutations inherited by one person might behave differently from that same pair inherited by another person, depending on the state of a third, regulatory gene.

Dr. Norman Fost, a pediatrician and ethicist at the University of Wisconsin, said that as the evidence from the cystic fibrosis research points out. "There is, io fact, no such thing as a singlegene genetic disorder."

"One of the worst things that Mendel ever did was work with this plant that was either tall or short. Not a single gene in human biology

works that way," be said. Dr. Michael Kaback, a professor of pediat-ries and reproductive medicine at the Universipected twist. Molecular geneticists have found more than 350 mutations of the gene, and they mutations of the cystic fibrosis gene are extra of California at San Diego, said geneticists

can make good predictions when they counsel individuals whose family members have had cystic fibrosis.

They can pinpoint the combination of mutations in those family members and can tell if a fetus is carrying it.

But in those with oo family history of the disease, or who bave inherited either different mutations from each parent or a combination of unfamiliar mutations, making any prediction is risky. Attempts to associate particular combinations of mutations with particular outcomes in the general population, "have been almost totally unsuccessful," said Dr. Barbara Handelin, a medical geneticist at Integrated Genetics in Framingham, Massachusetts. "There are ex-ceptions to almost every rule."

House of David: Clues In Stone Inscription

By John Noble Wilford

EW YORK — Photographs and transcriptions of a stone fragment bearing the first known reference outside the Bible to the House of David, a ruling dynasty presumably founded by King David in the 10th century B. C. have

been published in Israel.

Discovery of the inscription in the ruins of Tel Dan, the site of an ancient city in northern Israel, was reported last summer by Dr. Avra-ham Biran, an archaeologist at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Jerusa-

Scholars said that this could be an important contribution to understanding the ninth centu-ry B. C., a dark age in biblical history, and that it also is strong independent evidence for the existence and influence of the House of David in early Jewish history.

But pictures were not released then because the discoverers were still analyzing and trans-lating the writing. Dr. Biran and Dr. Joseph Naveh, a specialist in ancient Semitic languages at Hebrew University in Jerusalem, have now provided a full, illustrated report in the current

issue of Israel Exploration Journal.

They said the complete stone monument, a local basalt, was probably three feet (about a meter) high. The preserved fragment, which is 12.5 inches high and 8.5 inches at its maximum width, contains 13 truncated lines, with only three letters in the first line, five in the last and 14 at its widest section. The letters are clearly engraved, with the words separated by dots.

The language of the inscription is Early Aramaic, the scholars said, and the style of the script seems to date the monument to the middle of the minth century B. C.

Since each line is incomplete, with missing letters and words, Dr. Biran said in an interview, the reconstruction of the text is tentative. From some of the words and their context it appears that the monument is celebrating a victory in battle, possibly by a king of Aram in Damascus over a king of Israel.

The words "my king" in the sixth line seem to indicate that the writer of the inscription was a dependent of the victorious king.

The letters in the ninth line clearly spell out the phrase "House of David," and the "most logical reconstruction," Dr. Biran and Dr. Naveh said, is that the victorious king is claiming he slew troops belonging to the king of the House of David, who was thus a descendant of David ruling Judah in southern Israel.

One initial interpretation was that the king of Israel of the inscription may be Baasha, and the king of the House of David was Asa. In I Kings, Asa is said to have secured an alliance with Ben-Hadad, king of Aram, who defeated the forces of Baasha.

But the scholars said a closer reading suggested that both the kings of Israel and of Judah seemed in this case to be enemies of Ben-

"The nature of the biblical sources on the one hand and the fragmentary state of the Dan inscription on the other, do not allow us to draw definite conclusions," Dr. Biran and Dr.

Translation of each line, with some missing material suggested in brackets: characters are phonetic and are read from right to left.

Line 1....[three characters]

2... my father went up:... 3...; and my father died, he

went to [his fate . . . is-] 4. rael formerly in my father's

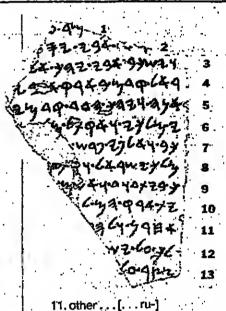
5. I [fought against Israel?] and Hadad went in front of me . . .

6. . . . my king. And I slew of [them X footmen. Y cha-]

7. riots and 2,000 horsemen . . . 8. the King of Israel. And [I] slew

[...the kin-] 9. g of the House of David. And I

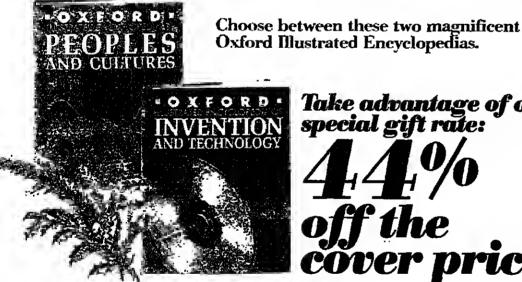
10. their land . . .



12. led over [s[rael...] 13. siege upon . . . '

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Therato NERNATIONAL Cribune.

A Focus for Gene Engineering Battle

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK -- After nearly a decade of controversy-ridden research and deliberation, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration this month approved for com-mercial use the first agricultural product produced through genetic

A sceptical appraisal of

Hawking's bestselling

A Brief History of Time revealing a major fallacy HAS ? HAWKING ERRED? GERHARD KRAUS

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gene factories are likely to be mired in continuing controversies instigated more by ignorance, nostalgia and a Luddite view of technology than by understanding and facts.

The leading critic of biotechnology, Jeremy Rifkin, who heads the Foundation on Economic Trends in Washington, has threatened demonstrations, boycotts and campaigns to press for legislated bans on milk produced by BST-treated cows. Already more than a dozen large dairready more than a dozen large dairies and supermarket chains have an-nounced their refusal to use it. It is reminiscent of the fierce opposition to pasteurization of milk a

century ago. According to various surveys, 20 to 50 percent of consumers have reservations about using milk from BST-treated cows, with those who know the least about it expressing the greatest concern. Bovine somatotropin is a growth

hormone naturally produced by cows. When a dairy cow is given extra doses of it, her feed is more efficiently converted into milk and

It is a hormone called bovine her milk yield rises. Thus, dairy somatotropin, or BST, which when farmers can produce more milk at injected into dairy cows can increase their milk production by 10 less expense, providing a greater profit margin and, possibly, lower to 20 percent or more. The use of consumer prices. The cows produce to, in the milk of cows treated with BST would enable farmers to get

more milk from fewer cows using According to Dr. Dale E. Bauless feed and producing less waste.

BST and its as yet unapproved counterpart, porcine somatotropin, which when injected into pigs reduces the amount of fat in their man, the Cornell University animal scientist who pioneered somatotro-pin technology, BST could result in an unprecedented increase in the efficiency of dairy production.

The potential of BST had been meat, sound like biotechnological miracles that would give consumers known for decades, but not until more for their money at less cost to the environment. Yet these and other long-tested products devel-oped by using living organisms as gene factories are likely to be mired the application of genetic engineer-

Boycott is threatened for milk from cows given. BST hormone.

commercial dairy farms.

mone can be harvested from bacte-

milk from BST-treated cows have The safety and desirability of been extensively studied. Use of BST have been endorsed by the

tor, in the milk of cows treated with BST, with IGF-I levels rising to those found in human breast milk. While IGF-I is not destroyed by pastcurization, it too would be dis-mantled by digestive cazymes. It has no effect when given orally to rats and it is inactivated by the processing used to produce infant formula. The American Academy of Pediatrics has declared milk from BST-treated cows to be safe for infants as well as adults.

Some opponents believe that BST treatment can harm cows by putting more stress on them and weakening their immune systems, leading to udder infections. And indeed in a number of studies, there has been a small increase in cases of mastitis. an infectioo of the mammary ing in the 1970s was it possible to glands, in cows treated with BST.

The hormone itself is not the mon in cows that are high milk Now hoge amounts of the hor-none can be harvested from bacte-infection in BST-treated cows is ria that have been genetically indaced to produce it. At least four
manufacturers expect to market the
synthetically produced hormone.

The composition, flavor and alwhich could result in a slight inmost every other characteristic of crease in ambiotic residues in milk-milk from BST-treated cows have The safety and desirability of

the hormone does not change the Food and Drug Administration, mutrients in milk or how it tastes. Even when there is, the bovine the Congressional Office of Tech-hormone is inactive in people; it is nology Assessment, the American destroyed by pasteurization, and it Academy of Pediatrics and the has no effect if administered orally American Dietetic Association.

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Promising AIDS Vaccines Fall in Testing

NEW YORK (NYT) — In a troubling setback for researchers, a wide collection of promising experimental AIDS vaccines has failed miserably in tests of whether they could protect against strains of the AIDS virus isolated from infected people.

Experts have acknowledged that it was not going to be easy to find the ideal vaccine, but in the past year researchers had said that the vaccine prospects looked better. They had developed vaccines that seemed to be highly effective: They resulted in antibodies that defused HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, in laboratory experiments.

But newly reported tests show that strains of HIV grown in the laboratory are the only ones felled by the antibodies. HIV isolated from patients was impervious. Labs at Duke University, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington and Chinon Corp. in Emergville, California, reported the findings at a recent meeting on AIDS vaccines sponsored by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

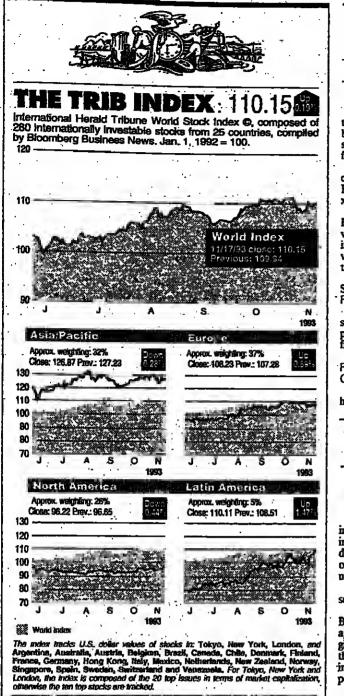
Changes Sought in Reporting Side Effects

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The discovery that five additional patients may have died in tests of a new drog for heparitis B has prompted the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to propose a major change in the rules for reporting side effects from drug trials.

In the latest test, conducted at the National Institutes of Health in Maryland, deaths occurred in five our of 15 patients, who took the drug featurdine for four weeks or more. The FDA has discovered from a review of earlier tests of the drug lists five other patients in the earlier experiments.

of carlier tests of the drug that five other patients in the earlier experiments may have died as a result of taking the drug or its predecessor.

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By Leslie Helm

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — When

Kala Sivasubramanian arrived in

San Francisco, ber employer

took her passport, put her in an apartment with another Indian.

worker and warned her not to get

was met at the airport by an employer who put him up with

several Russians in a bouse in

rural Virginia, where he was

made to work for \$20 a week.

Canny "body shoppers" round up workers from the Third

World and ship them to the United States as cheap labor. Or

employers simply set up shop in

low-wage countries.
Textiles? Low-end manufac-

turing? Hardly. The work is com-

puter programming, and the ar-rivals are accomplished at it.

Really more guest workers than immigrants, their numbers could be as high as 150,000.

Third World countries are

training programmers and at-tracting programming as a low-cost way to economic develop-

And as big companies such as

Digital Equipment Corp., Inter-national Business Machines

Corp. and others lay off thou-

sands of programmers, an outcry

is arising In Redmond, Washington,

Alex Dubenko, a Ukrainian,

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The High-Tech Sweatshop

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workers are

supposed to

receive the

far less.

prevailing wage,

but they often get

many of Southern California's

110,000 software engineers un-

In San Francisco, contract

programmers undercut by for-

eigners are waging a campaign

American companies can

bring in foreign workers for

months or even years if the work-ers have special skills or need

training they can only get in the

against ahort-term visas.

Microsoft Corp. turned away 50 Americans to hire a Malaysian

There are 1.25 million pro-

Cutbacks by companies such

grammers and computer systems analysts in the United States.

as Hughes Aircraft have left

with two years' experience.

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Wave of Change in London, Only Ripples in Frankfurt New EC Bank Won't Be Much of a Draw

tute, the forerunner of the planned European central bank, opens its doors in Frankfurt in six weeks, the surprising thing may be how little it shifts Europe's financial center of gravity.

"I doubt it will have any influence at all, so as such I cannot see why it is important to be close to it," said xelles Lambert in Brussels.

After years of intense political wrangling in which Paris, London, Frankfurt and a host of smaller cities vied for the honor of hosting the so-called Eurofed, it is not just the losers who now insist that Frankfurt's victory is far from sweeping, in either the short or long

"We think London will still dominate," said Ulrich Schroder, senior economist at Deutsche Bank in

political kudos aside, the buyers, sellers and traders of financial instruments will stay where they are. There is not going to be any mass exodus to Frankfurt," said David Thwaites, an economist at

Crédit Lyonnais in London. What Frankfurt gains will be real power and a far higher profile, but not much else. Private banks and

LONDON - When the European Monetary Insti- offices in its immediate shadow, although they may eventually set up listening and lohbying posts there.

Many bankers point out that the gains from the European Monetary Institute will be small if for no other reason than it will have far less actual weight than Frankfurt's current reigning power, the Bundes-bank. The German central hank, they note, already Peter vanden Houte, an economist with Banque Bru-, effectively sets monetary policy for most of the European Community.

> Many bankers note that the Bank for International Settlements, the "central bankers' central bank." has been headquartered in Basel for decades, yet that city hardly looms as an international financial center. Similarly, the fact that the Federal Reserve is based in Washington has done little to damage New York's position as the financial capital of the United States.

Bankers also point out that Frankfurt has some While financiers across Europe agree that Frankfurt's unique liabilities. "It is as expensive as hell," said stature has received a major boost, they insist that Thompson Swayne, the London-based head of European operations for Chase Manhattan Bank. Chase has 2,500 employees in Britain and only 80 in Frankfurt, and no plans to redress that imbalance. "The market isn't about Germany or the EMI," he said. "It is about where the clients are and where the market

See FRANKFURT. Page 15

Plea for Independent U.K. Central Bank

By Erik Ipsen

International Herald Tribune LONDON - Britain, the last major industrial nation to keep its central bank firmly shackled to the will of its politicians, may be having second thoughts. An independent report by a panel of academics and

financiers unanimously recommended on Wednesday that the bank be given its independence. A report from a parliamentary committee due next month is expected to take a similar line.

"Certainly there seems to be a good deal of political backing now for an independent central bank," said Nigel Richardson, an economist for Yamaichi

Among the strongest voices arguing for just that have been those of the bank itself. Long derided as the sleepy "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," a reference to the bank's address, bank officials led by Eddie George, its new governor, have never before been so outspoken in their courtship of power as in recent

In testimony before a House of Commons committee earlier this month. Deputy Governor Rupert Pennant-Rea noted Britain's abysmal postwar record on inflation and boldly laheled it a "consequence of having a nonindependent central hank."

The report, published Wednesday by the Centre for Policy Studies, urged a speedy redress of that gap. The

proposal was neither a "panacea" nor did it offer a "perfect institution." What he did predict was that "it will help things."

More specifically, the report urged the Bank of England be given sole control over the setting of interest rates and that it should be held accountable to Parliament through periodic reviews. Anything less than full, exclusive power to determine interest rates would make independence a "sham," said the report.

Some economists suggested that the timing for an independent central hank could not be better. David Begg, a member of the panel, noted that the newly independent central bank would be in the happy position of being able to leave interest rates untouched since inflation pressures are currently low.

Others noted that this might be a singularly tempting time for the Treasury to cede its power to set monetary policy. "The best time to do it is at the bottom of the interest rate cycle, so that when interest rates dn have to be raised, the government can always point the finger elsewhere — at the Bank of England." suggested Mr. Richardson,

The timing is also favorable since discontent with the present system remains high in the wake of the See BANK, Page 15

London Batters Hong Kong Stocks

By Scott Schnipper

NEW YORK — Hong Kong's Hang Seng index of blue-chip stocks tumbled 3.4 percent in after-hours trading in London on Wednesday as Morgan Stanley & Co. lowered its recommended asset allocation in the British colo-

The index had soared more than 72 percent so far this year.

The drop on Wednesday came after Barton Biggs, chairman of Morgan Stanley Asset Mangement and the firm's chief investment strategist, cut the proportion of Hong Kong stocks that institutional investors are advised to keep in a model portfolio for emerging markets to 10 percent from 16 percent.

At the same time, David Roche, Morgan Stanley's London-based co-director of European research, lowered the recommended allocation of Hong Kong stocks in his Global Equity Market to 5 percent from 7.2 percent. Morgan Stanley's advice to investors is that

"not add to portfolios aggressively" with Hong Kong prices at current stratospheric levels, a Morgan Stanley spokesman said.

Mr. Biggs, who was unavailable for com-ment, had been credited with helping to send Hong Kong shares higher this year because of his optimistic view of emerging markets in Southeast Asia.

partment imposed penalties to-

taling \$180,000 on Complete

Business Solutions Inc. of Far-

mington Hills, Michigan, for

paying Indian workers below the

Silicon Valley companies, in

Valley, California, was over-

hauled by work-starved Hungar-

Programmers who manage to

stay often do well. They are play-

ing a major rule in the booming software business. Microsoft es-

timated that 20 percent to 30

percent of its work force was

"They cost half the price of

American contractors, and they

guarantee delivery," said Leilani

Allen of Sears Mortgage Corp.

Programming is labor-intensive, and that makes foreign pro-

grammers, who work for less,

foreign-born.

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prevailing rate.

The index "has a slight case of acrophobia," the Morgan Stanley spokesman said, Mr. Biggs remained optimistic about Hong Kong and still termed it "a long-term buy," hut believed the market was "too vertical" and had "run too far,

Mr. Biggs's optimism was reflected in the fact that in a "neutral" model portfolio of global stocks. Hong Kong shares would ac-

The market has run 'too far, too fast.'

Barton Biggs, chief investment strategist at Morgan Stanley.

count for only 0.5 percent of an institutional investor's total boldings, the Morgan Stanley spokesman said,

In London on Wednesday, the Hang Seng index of 33 leading Hong Kong stocks closed down 322 points, or 3.4 percent, at 9,185, according to traders at Smith New Court Securities in London. At one stage, the index had tumbled as much as 470 points, or 5 percent. Smith New Court makes markets in many Hong Kong stocks after the Hong Kong Stock exchange closes. The news on Morgan Stanley

was the only reason for the slump in Hong Kong stocks in the after-hours market, said Richard Stone, a trader in London. In Hong Knng on Wednesday, before the

Morgan Stanley move, the Hang Seng index haid fallen 176 points, or 1.82 percent. Of the two Hong Kong stocks that trade American depositary receipts on the New York Stock Exchange, Shanghai Petrochemical Co. closed down \$1.75, at \$35.375, and Hong Kong

Telecommunications Ltd. sank \$4.875, to 57 American depositary receipts of Cable & Wireless PLC, a British telecommunications company that owns 58.5 percent of Hong Kong Telecom, were down 75 cents, at \$21,375 on the Big Board. Cable & Wireless's common shares

in London closed 17 pence lower, at 473 pence In London on Wednesday, Cathay Pacific Airways fell to 12.20 Hong Kong dollars (\$1.58) from 12,60 dollars at the close in Hong Kong; China Light & Power Co. dropped to 52,60 dollars from 54 dollars: Hong Kong Land Holdings Ltd. declined to 20.55 dollars from 21,40 dollars; and Hutchison Whampoa skid-

ded to 30,20 dollars from 31,25 dollars. Cheung Kong Holdings Ltd. a real estate developer, dropped to 35.30 dollars from 36.75 dollars; HSBC Holdings, parent of Houskong & Shanghai Bank, fell to 85.25 dollars from 88

Union leaders at Aer Lingus

of staff members as a "major

hreakthrough," Reuters reported

The government reached an

agreement on the plan Wednesday

after daylong talks with Ireland's

biggest union, the SIPTU, and the

"The equivalent of 10 percent of

Irish Congress of Trades Unions.

the share capital of the company will be distributed through an em-

ployee trust," the union said. "Five

percent of the shares of the compa-

ny will be issued to employees im-

mediately. The remaining 5 percent

will be paid in cash as the company

Paul O'Sullivan, a umon negotia-

tor, added: "This is also a first in

European national airlines. Aer

Lingus workers will immediately

become real shareholders in the

company and he able to influence

The entire Aer Lingus rescue

package has hinged on the employ-ee-stock deal. The deal also calls for savings of 50 million punts

(\$70.3 million) to slim down the 57-

year-old company in return for a 175 million punt capital infustion

achieves profitability."

its strategic direction."

hy the grovernment.

from Dublin.

French Franc Reaches a High Against Mark

PARIS - The French franc rose Wednesday to its highest level in 16 weeks against the Deutsche mark, a move that analysts said could make it easier for the Bank of France to decide to cut interest rates.

The mark was trading late in the day at 3,4600 francs, its lowest level against the French currency since Europe's exchange-rate crisis ended at the beginning of August. That was down from 3.4735 francs Tuesday and from about 3.55 francs a mouth ago.

With its currency strengthening, analysts said, France may soon follow in the footsteps of Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium as well as Germany, which all cut interest rates this week.

"It's a matter of days before the Bank of France moves on interest rates," said Alain Gallibert, an economist at Bank S.G. Warburg

French monetary authorities rate, which sets the floor level of the country's money-market rates and is currently at 6.45 percent, or allow the rate on call money to slip by injecting funds during its twiceweekly money-market operations. That rate was at 6.85 percent Wednesday evening.

Still, some economists said they would be surprised if France reduced rates without waiting for a lead from Germany.

"To cut rates on its own would be absurd," François Chevallier of the French Bank of Foreign Trade said. Analysts expected the outlook to become clearer after the vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the North American Free Trade Agreement, scheduled for Wednes-

day night.
The dollar has been trading at high levels against the mark on the expectation that the agreement

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Under Wraps PARIS - The government

Farm Income

Paris Keeps

has decided to delay releasing data that indicate farmers are better off than many people think they are until after the Dec. 15 deadline for a world trade agreement, official sources said Wednesday. The national statistics insti-

tute. INSEE confirmed that preliminary figures on farmers' incomes this year, originally due for release next Wednesday, had been delayed until after Dec. 15. An institute official said the

delay was technical. But other wanted to avoid a possible loss of public sympathy for farmers before the deadline for ending the Uruguay round of world trade talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which France is fighting for its farmers' interests. They said farmers' incomes.

boosted by EC and government aid as well as lower costs. would prohably be higher this year than had been expected.

would be approved and would be positive for the U.S. economy, as well as on expectations of more interest-rate cuts in Germany. Some analysts said the franc could return to its former narrow

range in the European exchange-

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See FRANC, Page 12

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much more attractive. Moreover, United States. The workers are the size and complexity of modsupposed to get the prevailing wage, but they often receive far less. ern programs make mistakes more likely, and critics say owned by the British carrier. But it said the United States had only American producers lack vigigranted approval of such a move for 60 days, instead of the usual year. This summer, the Labor De-

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Britain Warns U.S. on Flights Britain Threatens to Cut American Access to Heathrow

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - Britain said Wednesday it had warned the United States that it would ban some flights by U.S. airlines into Heathrow Airport if the U.S. government continued to restrict the ability of British Airways to market

its services in America. California's prime high-technol-The Transport Ministry said it ogy district, also send work overwould withdraw permission for seas. Son Microsystems in some flights by American Airlines and United Airlines if the United Mountain View, California, recently boasted of getting 50 top Moscow programmers to work States continued to limit British Airways' code-sharing rights. on supercomputer formats at Code-sharing is a marketing debargain prices. Quattro Pro of Borland International in Scotts

vice that enables one airline to sell the flights of another as if they were Britain said that if it did take

action, it would ban one flight a week by American from Chicago to London and one flight by United from Washington to London, beginning Jan. 12. "It's a sharp warning," Ed Scerbo.

director of information services at the aviation consulting firm Avitas Inc. in Reston, Virginia, said. "It's not life-threatening to either airline, hut any time one country attempts to discipline another by taking something away, it's almost guaran-

British Airways said it had requested permission to expand its code-sharing arrangement with USAir Group, which is 49 percent-

Yen

ECU

The United States and Britain aviation market." (Bloomberg, AP) have been negotiating changes in the ■ Aer Lingus Pact Hailed treaty that governs air travel between the two countries. The next hailed an agreement to put 10 perround of talks is set for Dec. 7. cent of the Irish airline in the hands

American airline executives said privately that Britain's move may have been part of its negotiating strategy for the talks on the aviation treaty.

But they said that if the threat was carried out, it seemed intended to hit American and United as hard as possible by limiting services from each airline's only U.S. huh that connects with Heathrow - the most desirable destination in Europe for U.S. airlines.

"We are appalled that the British government would adopt such an adversarial posture against Ameri-can Airlines, especially at a time when the U.K. and U.S. are seemingly trying to agree on a new framework to govern aviation be-tween our two countries," Hans Mirka, American's senior vice president based in London, said.

"The action is particularly dismaying considering the fact that British Airways currently enjoys. even boasts of in recent earnings reports. a huge economic advan-tage resulting from an alliance with USAir that affords BA unique access to the world's single largest

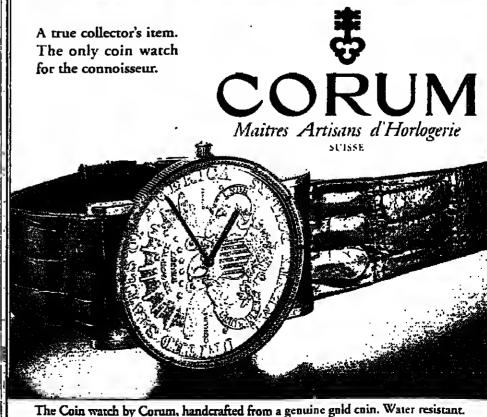
Nynex Plans To Wire Japan For Cable TV

TOKYO — Nymex Corp. the telephone company that serves most of New York and New England, revealed Wednesday plans to move into the relatively undeveloped cahle television business in Japan. Nynex, with the trading company

Tomen Corp. as its partner, has filed a proposal with the Telecommunica tion Ministry to build a cable system that would offer interactive programming and phone service in addition to television programs. A Tomen spokesman said the

companies want to experiment on a cable system in Yokohama that is partly owned by Tomen. William Crawley, managing director of the Tokyo office of Nynex, said the company hopes to establish several systems in Japan, as it has in Britain. Providing phone service on cable, which is being tried in the United

States, would require relaxing Japanese regulations. Cable is relatively rare in Japan. Only about 2 percent of homes subscribe to cables that provide extra programming, as opposed to improving broadcast reception.



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Dow Jones Averages

NYSE Indexes

NASDAQ Indexes

MARKET DIARY

NAFTA Optimism Fails Wall Street

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches NEW YORK — U.S. stocks declined Wednesday on mounting profit-taking from record Tuesday levels as traders increasingly decided that passage of the North Amer-ican Free Trade Agreement by the House of Representatives already has been fully priced in by a rising market over the past two weeks. In a market also soured by a slide

N.Y. Stocks

in bond prices, the Dow Jones in-dustrial average slipped 6.42 points, to 3,704.35. The index had surged 33.25 points, to a record 3,710.77, on Tuesday.

Declines far outnumbered advances by 13 to 7, while volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose to about 317 million shares from 250 million shares on Tuesday. The American Stock Exchange Index fell 2.19 points, to 472.54. while the Nasdaq composite index

of over-the-counter shares fell a sharp 9.33 points, to 762.36. Tuesday's rally came amid optimism the House of Representatives will approve the North American Free Trade Agreement in its evening vote. By Wednesday, prices fully reflected that sentiment and with A.G. Edwards & Sons.

the same event twice, particularly when the economic positives are years off," Mr. Goldman said. Telefonos de México, a Mexican stock that trades on the Big Board, lost 1/4 to 561/4.

Early in the day, market players shrugged off a good economic reading. The Commerce Department said housing starts rose 2.7 percent in October to the highest evel in nearly four years. Analysts had forecast an increase of about 0.6 percent.

rising 31/4 to 401/4 after the company announced Wednesday that Southwest Airlines had agreed to become the first customer for Boeing's 737-X jet and to buy 63 of the planes, worth an estimated \$2.5 billion.

Big losses in three Dow compo-nents put extra weight on the key barometer. Philip Morris fell 13 to 55% after a rating downgrade from Merrill Lynch & Co. Procter & Gamble also fell 1 to 55%. (AP, UPI, Knight-Ridder

FRANC: French Currency Surges

Continued from Page 11

rate mechanism - in which it was allowed to fluctuate only by 2.25 percent either side of a central rate against the mark - by year-end. This summer's exchange-rate crisis

Foreign Exchange

was resolved by widening the allowed fluctuation range to 15 percent in either direction.

But for the franc to return to the narrow band, they said, the dollar would have to settle inside a range of 1.70 DM to 1.75 DM, compared with about 1.70 now. "The more the dollar rallies, the more people anticipate German rate cuts, the better the outlook for the franc." said Mr. Gallibert.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Dollar Falls Against Mark The dollar was lower against the mark but rose against the yen Wednesday in cautious trading ahead of the House of Representauves* vote on the North American Free Trade Agreement, news agencies reported from New York.

The agreement would eliminate tariffs and other trade barriers between the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The dollar closed at 1,7030 DM, down from 1.7060 DM Tuesday, at 1.4963 Swiss francs, off from 1.5027 francs, and at 5.8980 French rose to 106.88 yen from 106.75 yen. The pound weakened to \$1.4794

Amsterdam

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Johannesburg

AECI Id.
Altech Id.
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"The market doesn't celebrate

Boeing countered the trend by

Some people decided they did not want to hold dollars going into the NAFTA vote," Carl Weinberg.

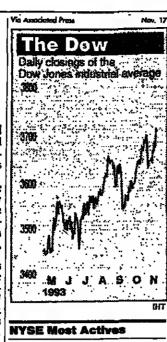
chief economist at High Frequency Economics, said, Others said that even though the market already largely expected President Bill inton and the trade agreement to win in a close vote in the House Wednesday night, the dollar could still rally to around 1,73 DM.

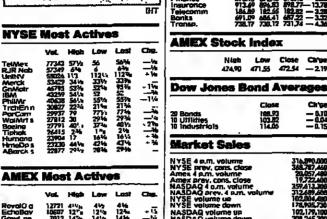
Win Thin, an analyst at MCM CurrencyWatch, said the market had largely discounted House pas-sage of NAFTA and was looking beyond the vote. "It looks as if NAFTA will squeeze through, so we are seeing a bout of profit-tak-ing," he said. If the agreement is approved, he said, the dollar could rise to 1.72 DM.

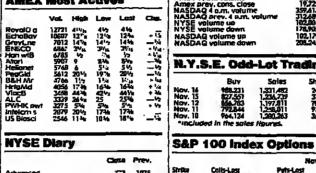
In London, John Cox, a vice president of Bank of New York. said, "we could be looking at 1.75 marks a week from now."

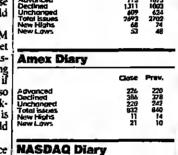
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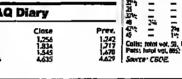
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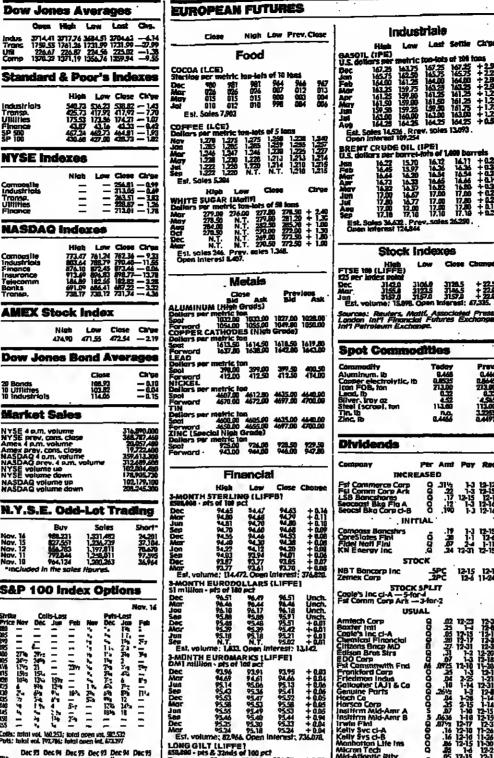












U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Chrysler to Sell Lamborghini Unit

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan (UPI) — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that it had agreed to sell Automobili Lamborghini SpA and its subsidiaries to MegaTech Ltd., a Bermuda holding company, for an undisclosed price. Chrysler bought the Italian luxury car maker in 1987.

Donna Karan Backs Out of Offering

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) - Donna Karan Co, said it postponed its initial public offering, projected to raise about \$176 million for the apparel firm, because the market was undervaluing its business.

We don't feel that a public offering at this time would reflect the potential value of the company," said Donna Karan, who founded the concern in 1984. The company had planned to sell 11 million shares at \$15 to \$17 each this month.

\$15 to \$17 each this month. 510 517 each uns mount.

Steven Weiss, Ms. Karan's business partner, said the company's thirdquarter results fell below projections. In the first more mouths, he said. operating profit rose to \$28 million on sales of \$265 million. Mr. Weiss said the company may consider selling shares to the public when the retail

Housing Starts Reach 4-Year High

WASHINGTON (AP) - Housing starts rose 2.7 percent in October to the highest level in nearly four years, the government said Wednesday. They gained in the Midwest and South, but slipped in the Northeast and

The Commerce Department said construction of new homes and The Commerce Department said construction of new norms and apartments totaled 1.40 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up from a revised 1.36 million in September and the highest since a 1.44 million rate in February 1990. Starts so far this year are 4.9 percent above those of the first 10 months of 1993.

It was the latest in a number of recent reports suggesting the economy is picking up strength in the final months of 1993. After growing at an approximate the start and the first half of the way the economy advanced.

anemic 1.4 percent rate in the first half of the year, the economy advanced at a 2.8 percent rate in the third quarter and many analysts believe it could surpass 4 percent in the fourth.

US West Forms Interactive Venture

NEW ORLEANS (Reuters) - US West said it was forming à new company with Electronic Data Systems Corp. and France Telecom Intermatique to offer interactive financial transaction services in homes and businesses.

The new firm; to be called Interactive Transaction Partners, will deliver and market interactive financial and information transaction services to financial institutions, retailers and major billers. These companies would remarket the services to consumers and small businesses.

Initial services will include home banking and bill payment, to be accessed by telephone, computer, or the Minitel system developed in

For the Record

Morgan Stanley Real Estate Fund said Wednesday that it agreed to acquire the Red Roof Inns economy motel chain for \$600 million from a trust created by the company's late founder, James R. Trueman. (AP) Hewlett-Packard Co. said that operating income for the quarter ending Oct. 31 was \$298 million, compared with \$68 million in the same period a year ago. The company attributed most of the gain to strong growth in

New York Times Co. said it had strong advertising gains in October at its newspapers, with especially strong retail advertising volume. The company said that total advertising lineage, compared with October 1992, rose 19.5 percent at The New York Times, 23.7 percent at the Boston Globe and 10.3 percent at its regional newspapers. (Reuters)

Tellus Industries Inc. said that it signed a letter of intent to acquire and develop an uninhabited Chinese island. Under the agreement with Xiachuan General Economic Development Co., Tellus is to own Wang-fuzhou island, 80 kilometers from Macao, for a 70-year period. Tellus said it planned to develop eight resorts on the island with a total of 15,000

Tiphook's Bonds and Stock Fall

Bloomberg Business News LONDON — Tiphook PLC's stock and bond prices plummeted Wednesday as the container and

freight concern wrestled with a heavy debt load and weak markets. Its shares, which lost 43 percent Wednesday to a record low of 44 pence (65 cents) before recovering to close at 46.12 pence. In New

T5B Group 2.24
Unilever 11.17
Uid Blacutts 3.36
Voor Loon 3½ 49.56
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Willis Corroon 2.24
F.T. 36 index ; 234.18
Previous : 23420
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York on Wednesday, its American the world's largest, and said it may depositary receipts, each representing three ordinary shares, fell 50 its largest asset if forced to sell. cents, to close at \$2.00.

Tiphook's bonds sank as much as \$20 for each \$1,000 face amount on concern that if the company sells

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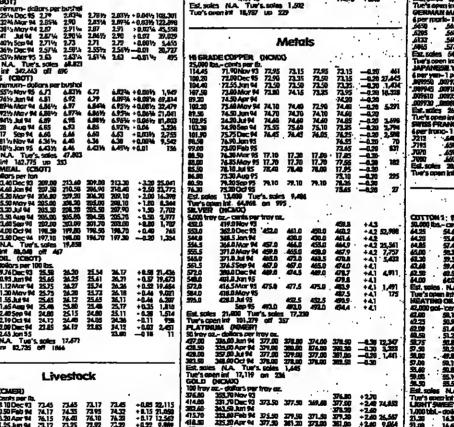
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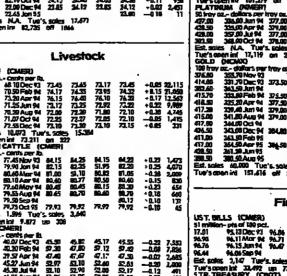
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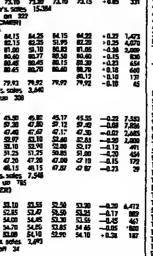
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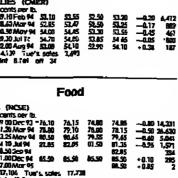
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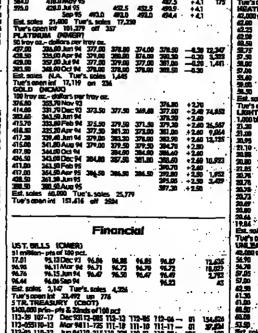
U.S. FUTURES		
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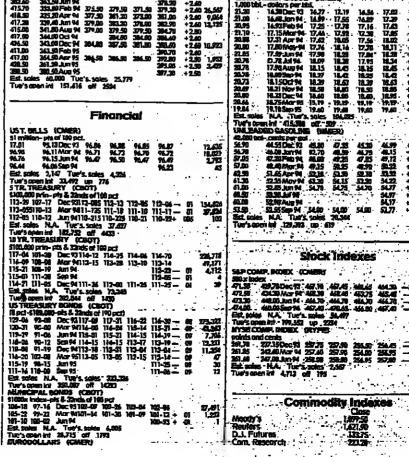


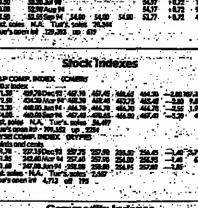














Market Closed

The stock market in Frankfurt was closed Wednesday for a holi-

المكدا من الأصل

MSDA

In Germany

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT - West German industrial production appears to have picked up recently, but so did inflation, according to the Bundesbank's report for Novem-

ber, released Wednesday. The central bank said Western Germany's industrial production rose a seasonally adjusted 0.5 per-cent in the third quarter from the second quarter, though it was still down 7 percent from a year earlier.

Similarly, the report said that manufacturing orders in Western Germany had risen 1.5 percent in the third quarter from the previous three mooths but were down 6 percent, after inflation, from the third quarter of 1992.

On the inflation front, the report said West German consumer prices had risen more rapidly in October than in previous months, though it said this was due largely to a sharp seasonal rise in rents and in prices for services.

It said consumer prices in Western Germany were 3.9 percent higher in October than a year earlier. That was a fasier rate of inflation than the 2.5 percent annual increase posted for the past three months and the 3 percent annual rise in the past six months.

The bank said the dollar rose against the Deutsche mark in Octo-

ber, raising the cost of imports. Turning to Eastern Germany, the Bundesbank said manufacturing orders in the region in July and August were little changed from a year earlier, on an unadjusted basis. But the central bank cautioned the data should be "interpreted with caution" because seasonal distortions can be especially great on data collected during the summer.

The West German construction sector stood out as a bright spot in an otherwise sluggish economy this summer. The Bundesbank said new construction orders in the region totaled 2.5 percent more in July and August, on a seasonally adjusted, inflation-adjusted basis, than in the second quarter as a whole.

Boosting building activity in the two-month period were brisk demand for new housing and rising orders from the public sector, the central bank said, even though orders for commercial construction continued to decline.

The study said construction orders io Eastern Germany continued to rise in all areas in July and August, compared with the previous two-month period, because of

(Bloomberg, AFP)

Output Up With Prices Belgian Accord Brings Out the Bulls Markets Soar Despite Fears Austerity Plan Won't Do Enough

By Tom Buerkle

BRUSSELS - Belgium's shaky center-left government won a new lease on life Wednesday as financial markets reacted bullishly to its longawaited economic austerity package, sending stocks, bonds and the Belgian franc soaring.

After nearly three weeks of intensive talks, the four-party coalition government agreed to sizable spending cuts and tax rises to restore the solvency of the social-welfare system, curbs on salary increases and indexation to boost industry's competitiveness, and cuts in payroll taxes for low-paid workers aimed at bringing down

Belgium's 14.1 percent unemployment rate.

The package was little changed from the preliminary plans laid down three weeks ago by Prime Minister Jean-Lue Dehaene. Those plans bave been strongly criticized by the country's leading unions, which shut down public transport here in the first of a series of protest strikes on Monday.

Most economists said the package was not enough to restore strong competiniveness and growth prospects or bring Belgium's massive publie debt under control.

But the fact that the government was able to reach any deal cheered the markets. Analysts said it raised hopes of at least a temporary end to the economic and political instability that has dogged the government since the European Monetary System's exchange-rate mechanism collapsed on Aug. 2. The collapse sent the Belgian frane plunging and led the government lo raise interest raies.

"What the markets feared more was the inability of Belgium to reach a decision," said Peter Praet, chief economist at Generale Bank. With the agreement, he predicted, "political stability seems to be guaranteed for one year,"
until local elections in October.

EC Approves Bonn Plan

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispute

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission on Wednesday approved German plans to spend 813 million Deutsche marks (\$479.6 million)

to revamp the East German steelmaker Eko Stahl AG after changes

were made in the original restructuring plan.

The decision reverses the commission's rejection last week of an

883 million DM plan by the German government. The commission

had said that it would have created too much new steel production

After the commission's acceptance of a revised plan, EC industry ministers are expected to approve the Eko Stahl restructuring as part

Under the plan approved Wednesday, the Italian steelmaker Riva

Riva will build a 900,000-ton mill at Eko Stahl, replacing the

Under the plan, Eko Stahl will also freeze bot-rolled production

SpA will take a 60 percent stake in Eko Stahl. But Riva will close a

oearby, separate mill in Henningsdorf by mid-1994, the Commission

existing integrated mill which must be scrapped or sold to a compan-

outside the Community that does not compete with EC steelmakers.

To Revamp Eko Stahl

of an EC-wide steel industry reorganization.

for five years.

mark fell to 21.18 Belgian francs, edging down from 21.20 on Tuesday, when the package was already being anticipated and considerably be-

low the 22 francs it cost earlier this month.

Interest rates tumbled as the central bank slashed its key intervention rate to 8.30 percent from 9.40 percent. Three-month rates, which were above 10 percent in September, fell more than a quarter point on the day, to 7.75 percent. And 10-year bond yields of 6.79 percent were

'It's a step in the right direction, but it's not going to get all of the fiscal

problems out of the way.' Ellen van der Gulik of J.P. Morgan

only 0.90 percentage point higher than German yields, compared with a margin of 1.10 points two days ago. The index of 20 leading Belgian shares surged 1.6 percent, to a record 1,397.76. Despite Wednesday's cut, the intervention rate remains above the level that prevailed before the August currency crisis, and analysis said they expected the central bank to continue

to ease as long as the franc remained firm. Economists said the market reaction, particularly on the frane, reflected the recent weakness of the Deutsche mark as much as any euphoria about the impact of the package on the Belgian economy.

The package aims to cut the welfare system's deficit by about 62 billion francs next year, rising to 110 billion francs in 1996. Spending cuts will account for a little more than twothirds of the total and new taxes the remainder. In addition to higher taxes on alcohol and

The Belgian currency advanced. The Deutsche tobacco, the government catered to union requests by raising the withholding tax on interest income to 13 percent from 10 percent and imposing an inheritance tax.

The package contains a salary freeze after indexation in 1995 and 1996, and urges companies to divert a 1 percent pay increase already agreed to for 1994 to new hires instead of existing workers. It also removes "sin" items from the index to keep the new taxes from triggering pay increases

Payroll taxes will be shaved 10 percent for low-paid workers, and the government will offer other tax inducements to encourage hiring.

"There are no sensational measures" to reduce joblessness, said Jean-Paul Hologne, economist at Banque Bruxelles Lambert. But he predicted that unions would eventually swallow the package because any attempt to destabilize the gov-ernment via strikes could usher into power right-

ist parties with a much tougher agenda.

Economists at J.P. Morgan & Co. estimated that the measures amount to a budget tightening of about 0.5 percent a year in gross domestic product. Those cuts will not do much to trim a government delicit of 7.2 percent of GDP, or an outstanding debt of 134 percent of GDP, by far Europe's worst. And they pale in comparison to efforts in Italy and Germany, which bave al-ready tightened their belts by 5 percent and 2 percent of GDP, respectively.

"It's a step in the right direction, but it's not going to get all of the fiscal problems out of the way," said Ellen van der Gulik of J.P. Morgan. "What you really need in Belgium is a different policy mix," she said, with bigger budget cots accompanied by sharper cuts in interest rates.

Mr. Pract agreed that the package was mod-est, but he said it took a significant step in cutting welfare benefits for upper-income families for the first time.

Courtaulds Shares Plunge After Weak Profit Report

sent shares of Courtaulds PLC into a downward spiral on Wednesday. But Sipko Huismans, the chemical concern's chief executive, de- blame for the results on depressed clared that "This company has seen prices caused by a credit squeeze in tough times before and it knows

how to bandle it," after Courtaulds reported a 6.6 percent drop in oper-Pretax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 9 percent, to £96.1 million (\$142 million), but

was boosted by one-time gains from the sale of peripheral busioesses. Revenue increased to £1,03 billion from £985.7 billion.

After the results, the stock plunged 44 pence, or more than 10 jobs. Courtaulds has already cut its percent, to £4.32 in an otherwise bullish market.

Reuters

LONDON — Poor half-year scaled back their profit forecasts profit and tough trading conditions for the full year to £140 million to £155 million from £180 million to

£190 million. Mr. Huismans out much of the China, which had led to other markets being flooded with acetate, acrylics and viscose, But he said Courtaulds would not cut capacity. "We are just closing the hatches and sitting tight," he said.

The company also said it would take a charge of up to £45 million in the second half to pay for cutbacks in the depressed aerospace coatings and sealants sector. This is likely to mean the shedding of about 600 work force by 600 this year to about 19.000, without reducing capacity.

U.S. Sues To Bar Sale Of GM Unit

Los Angeles Times Service DETROIT - Signaling a

new vigilance over competition in technology, the Justice Department has filed an anti-trust lawsuit to block the sale of General Motors Corp.'s automatic transmission division to a German rival.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in Wilmington. Delaware, charges that the proposed merger of GM's Al-lison Transmission Division with ZF Friedrichshafen AG, would reduce competition, raise prices and lessen technological innovation.

GM announced plans to sell the division to the German company in August 1992. GM said it wanted to focus on its core auto business as it re-

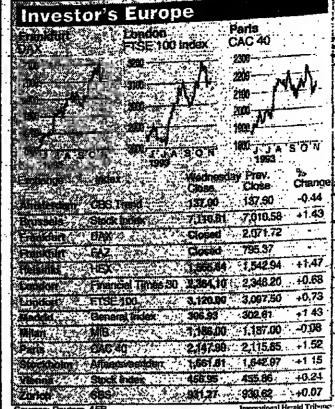
Objections to the deal quickly surfaced. There were concerns about reduced competition in the market for medium-and heavy-duty transmissions used in trucks and buses. The combined company would control 78 percent of the bus market and have a monopoly in parts for garbage trucks.

Because Allison has defense contracts, worries also arose about the transfer of technology to a foreign concern.

The Justice Department suit alleges that the sale would cur-tail technological innovation that resulted from competition between the rivals.

The case marks the first antitrust suit brought since Anne K. Bingaman became head of the Justice Department's anti-

trust division in June.



Very briefly:

 Air France's losses are expected to more than double this year, to around seven billion francs (\$1.19 billion) from 3.2 billion francs in 1992. a union source said after the company's board met. Separately, the airline said Rodolphe Frantz, chairman of its Meridien hotel chain, had been named managing director, exchanging jobs with Jean-Didier Blanchet.

 SEAT auto workers brought assembly lines to a balt, and 30,000 demonstrators marched in Barcelona in a 24-bour strike to protest plans to cut 9,000 jobs at the Volkswagen AG unit's Zona Franca plant.

Demnark's top economic advisers said they expected gross domestic, product to grow 2.5 percent in 1994 after a flat performance this year; followed by growth of around 2 percent in 1995.

• Lebanon invited tenders by year-end for a \$400 million, 10-year construction program for the Beirut airport.

• Lucas Industries PLC, a British aerospace and automotive supplier, said it had hired George Simpson, a top manager at British Aerospace PLC, as

its chief executive. SGS-Thomson Microelectronics BV will earn "around \$160 million

this year, its chairman, Pasquale Pistorio, said, raising its estimate from a., forecast of \$100 million made two months ago. He also revised the 1993... sales forecast to \$2.1 billion from \$2 billion: Renters, AFP, AP, 4F X.

Product Recall Slams Nutricia Stock

AMSTERDAM - Nutricia NV, a Dutch foodprocessing company, said Wednesday it was withdrawing about one million jars of its Olvarit baby-

food in the Netherlands, Belginm, Greece and Portugal after it found traces of disinfectants in jars that contain pork and veal. The company said it expected its earnings for 1993 and 1994 would be affected by the withdrawal. The

clear affect on the planting a summer of that were issued eartier. Actually and this are 1994 would also be affected by the rotall.

When releasing its first-half results in August, Nu-T. tricia said it expected its earnings for the full year of, 1993 to be "clearly higher" than io 1992, when it earned 87.2 million guilders.

and 1994 would be alrected by the within a week. The start in pursuant 138.20 guilders (\$72.47). They had traded as low as two of the recalled jars has been located with retailers in Dick van Hedel, a Nutricia director, said all jans. 136.00 guilders earlier in the day, down 11.3 percent, ity of the recalled jars has been located with retailer in In a statement issued on the Amsterdam Stock the Netherlands and Belgium.

NASDAQ

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is

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INTERNATIONAL FUND INVESTMENT

Oldober – Mid December

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Daihatsu Regained **Profit in First Half**

Bloomherg Business News

TOKYO - Daihatsu Motor Co., a member of the Toyota group of companies that is known for its small cars and trucks, announced Wednesday it bad returned to profit, with pretax carnings of 551 miltion yen (\$5.2 million) for the six months ended Sept. 30.

Daihatsu had a loss of 4.4 billion yen in the year that ended March 31, 1993, its first loss since the stock was listed in 1949.

Akira Maeda, executive vice president, said the company's cost-cutting efforts had helped offset a decline in sales linked to Japan's economic slump and falling export revenue caused by the higher yen. The company's sales fell 7.2 percent in the first half, to 363 billion yen. Daihatsu also said it was cutting its domestic sales forecast for the full year to 406,000 units from 466,000. The company said exports would total 156,000 units, down

from an initial estimate of 196,000. Daihatsu, in which Toyota Motor Corp. bas a 15.7 percent stake, expects a pretax profit of 2 billion year in the year to March, down from an earlier forecast of 5 billion ven. "We expect the current situation

The first half was difficult, and we profit of 9.3 billion yea, down from to continue," Mr. Maeda said. think the second balf will also be earlier estimates.

Because of sagging sales in Ja-pan, Dathatsu is sending more of its full-time workers to sales offices, Mr. Maeda said. In a typical year, 300 Daihatsu employees work at dealerships, but this year, the number has increased to 800. Daihatsu has also slashed the number of temporary workers in half, to 1,000, executives said.

Pretax Earnings Fall 67% at Casio

Agence France-Presse TOKYO — Casio Computer Co. said Wednesday its pretax profit fell 67 percent from a year earlier, to 2.8 billion yen (\$26.2 million), in the six months ended Sept. 30. Casio, one of the world's largest digital-watch makers, said its sales fell 7.3 percent, to 158.5 billion yen,

in the period. The company said strong domes-tic revenue failed to offset worsethan-expected overseas sales, and it said the yen's appreciation against the dollar made the results worse. For the full year, ending March

(AFP, Remers)

Equities Boom in India

Rolls-Royce

To Build Plant

Agence France-Presse

PLC of Britain said Wednesday

that it won a £275 million (\$408.8 million] contract to build

a coal-fired power station in

The contract was among sev-

eral announced by British com-

panies at a trade conference here.
British Gas PLC signed a cooperation agreement with the Oil
and Natural Gas Commission of

India, and Aerospace Composite Technologies Ltd. won an order

to replace the windshields on MiG-21 fighter planes.

eastern India.

BOMBAY - Rolls-Royce

Privatizations to Push Market Into Top 10

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BOMBAY — India's fast-expanding equities market will be among the world's top 10 by next year as more state-run companies go to the public for funds to expand in the wake of economic reforms, the country's securities board chief said Wednesday.

G.V. Ramakrishna, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, said that the market capitalization of India's stock exchanges would double, to more than \$150 billion, by the

end of next year.

Mr. Ramakrishna, speaking at a conference on Indian-British trade, said a cut in government subsidies as part of the reform program has compelled state-run companies in such sectors as energy, oil, telecommunications and steel to raise funds directly from the market.

Over 30 such companies have already sold small parts of their equity to Indian mutual funds and financial institutions in the past two years.

State-run commercial banks are also going public to raise their capital bases to global standards. State Bank of India, the largest commercial bank, is planning an issue of around 20 billion rupees

(\$638.4 million) in mixed equities and debt before March 1994. tal market, Mr. Ramakrishna said it is set to raise a record \$9 billion in the current fiscal year. Mr. Ramakrishna said the rebut needs to clean up its act to forms also made it easier for in-

conform to world standards. dian companies to raise funds Raising \$9 billion would be a from overseas markets. Analysts 50 percent improvement over the said at least 10 Indian companies performance in 1992-93, he said. had raised more than \$850 million through global depository receipts and Eurobond issues. But he added that reforms were needed in the primary and the secondary markets to make their On the subject of India's capifunctioning more transparent

and investor-friendly. "In the primary market, disclosures have been inadequate, incomplete and in some cases incorrect," he said. "Many issues were underpriced last year, leading to

India's 22 stock markets. which have more than 15 million investors and 6,000 listed companies, have been through a series of reforms after the Securities and Exchange Board was set up in 1992 to regulate them. The more than 100 foreign in-

stitutional investors that have registered with the board invested nearly \$400 million after India opened its stock exchanges to foreign investment a year ago. India last month permitted for-

eign brokers to buy shares for individual overseas investors via local brokers. (Reuters, AFP)

Investors Unfazed by **Profit Drop** At JR East

TOKYO — East Japan Railway Co., the state run system that went public last month, released results for the first time Wednesday, but the share price did not react to a slightly diminished profit and analysts doubted there would be major movement in the stock soon.

Investors are "simply looking at the suitable price level to buy JR shares" and will not be moved by the results, said Fujio Andou, senior analyst at Yamaichi Securities. "It's really a matter of what the

company can start now in its side businesses," he said. "It would be more significant to know their plans for the next three or even five years." JR East, which was listed on Oct. 26, posted current profit of 73.63 billion yen (\$690 million) for the six months to Sept. 30, down 1.2

percent from a year earlier. The railway, which owns 69 lines in and around Tokyo, including two express bullet trains, ascribed the slight profit decline to the slow economy and the cool summer.

JR East said it saw current profit in the full year to March 1994 rising slightly, to 101,20 billion yen from

100.90 billion a year ago.
Shares in JR East were offered to
the public at 380,000 yen and rocketed to 600,000 yen on its first day of trading Oct. 26. But they were hit by a torrent of sell orders the following day, leading the Tokyo Stock Exchange to shut down its overloaded computers. JR closed Wednesday at 485,000 yen, un-

changed from the previous day.

Analysts said the share price was likely to settle in a range of 450,000 yen to 480,000 yen in the near term. Mr. Andou said that JR East, which owns valuable propert along its lines, has more potential to grow than other private railways, most of which also have turned out

Continued from Page 11.

there the regulators are. Even in

Others insist that Frankfurt's

problems go even deeper than its

strong-willed market overseers.

claiming that there is a deep-seated cultural bias against experimenta-

tion. Financiers point out that the

While that innate conservatism

has allowed Germany proudly and

"For a financial center, experimen-

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Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

 China said its beer output in 1993 would exceed 12 million metric tons. as the brewering industry continued its growth rate of at least 25 percent a

• Wharf (Holdings) Ltd., the Hong Kong property investor, said it bad arranged to borrow up to \$350 million from a group of 23 banks to be headed by CS First Boston.

China Aero Fund, established by the Beijing government to raise money
for the country's aviation industry through bond offerings to foreign
investors, has raised about \$97 million in its first year; the money will be

invested in eight companies. Aoki Corp., the Japanese construction concern, plans to sell part of its stake in the Westin Hotels and Resorts chain in the United States as the company's strategy shifts to enhancing its hotel business in Asia and

 Oriental Holdings Bhd. and Southern Steel Bhd. of Malaysia are to enter into a venture with a Chinese group to start a steel plant in China's Jiangsu province.

• Unilever, the British-Dutch consumer products company, said it would enter the toothpaste market in China by taking a 60 percent stake in a new company to be set up with Shanghai Toothpaste Factory.

• Marubeni Corp. and Showa Shell Sekiyu KK of Japan have reached an agreement with Shell Australia Ltd. to acquire stakes in a coal mine in New South Wales.

Remers, AFP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder,

Conservative Win Aids New Zealand Markets

WELLINGTON - New Zealand's financial markets surged in relief Wednesday at the conservative National Party's slim victory as final counting ended the stalemate that followed the election Nov. 6. But economists said they believed the government would be frustrated by the narrow margin of victory. "The markets rebounded spectacularly, more out of relief, but I don't think the euphoria will last," said Andrew Gawith of Infometrics.

The government won one seat from the opposition Labor Party after special votes were counted to give it the slimmest of majorities

— 50 seats among the 99 in Parliament. Financial markets, which sold heavily on the the bung result Nov. 6, soared. Share prices rose 4.8 percent, the kiwi dollar gained nearly a cent and short-term interest rates fell half a percent. 'National can govern now, It's taken the uncertainty out of the

market to a certain extent." said Bill Murdoch of ANZ Bank in "It's a pretty positive result —that we bave a government and it will protect the reforms in place," a securities dealer said. "Cracks will

appear in the government's armor but the defense is in place. Economists however were less confident. Mr. Gawith said that with its tiny majority, the National Party could limit the opposition from undermining its hard-line economic measures but that the government

remained hamstrung Prime Minister Jim Bolger has already indicated the government would raising spending on job training and health, running against restraints imposed by Finance Minister Ruth Richardson.

Mrs. Richardson's position is in doubt because the slim majority meant her tough economic measures were unlikely to get through the

Hong Leong of Malaysia Launches Rights Issue to Pay for MUI Bank

KUALA LUMPUR - Hong Leong Credit Bbd. of Malaysia said Wednesday it planned to launch a one-for-three bonns issue and a one-for-six rights issue to partially finance the 695 million ringgit (\$272.87 million) purchase of MUI Bank Bhd from Malayan

Hong Leong also said it planned to merge its finance arm, Hong Leong Finance Bhd, with MUI Bank and subsequently list the bank on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange The rights issue of 38.213 million shares will be

priced at 6.50 ringgit a share. The share price closed on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange on Wednesday at 17.50 ringgit, up 40 sen. Hong Leong Credit also said that MUI Bank

1992, according to state television reports.

planned to raise 150 million ringgit through a rights known.

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issue of its own and then to offer 40 percent of the enlarged capital of the bank to the public. Hong Leong, which is controlled by Quek Leng Chan, earlier failed in a hostile attempt to gain control of another commercial bank, Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd.

Hong Leong's share capital will rise to 343.92 mil-lion shares from 229.28 million when the whole exercise is completed. Separately, recent calls to Zalik Securities Sdn. a

brokerage subsidiary of Hong Leong Credit, revealed that several brokers have left the company. A Zalik analyst reached Wednesday said there was "a mass resignation on the sales side," reflecting a "certain amount of discontentment" about changes in

The exact number of brokers who left was not nown, (Reuters, Bloomberg)

BANK: Japan Subsidies Questioned

deepest recession since the war. The only reason wby this is on the agenda is because the Treasury has made such a mess of things," said Peter Warburton, chief economist for Robert Fleming.

Having had little real power for so long, the Bank of England has the advantage of having a record pace with which new products are introduced in Germany is far slow-Critics point out that it hardly er than almost any other major Eu-

the failed Bank of Credit & Com-merce International, but the panel recommends that the bank get out of the regulation business in order to concentrate its energies on monto concentrate its energies on mon-etary policy.

Britain, conceded Rudi Von Ei-senhart, who heads the Frankfurt

flatly ruled out an interest rate cut, saying that inflation remained too

tween London and Frankfurt." lation have allowed London to caprency grid last September, the ture a large slice of the trading in Treasury granted the bank the both German debt instruments and shares. Even Luxembourg has benefited from a flood of banking busi-

It was an opportunity quickly ness pushed across its borders by seized. Mr. Gardiner, for instance, German regulation as well as an called it the best public document omnipresent desire to avoid Geravailable on the state of the British man withholding taxes.

Many observers, however, retions are relarively small," said Mr.

Schroder, "It just wanted to recapture some of the Deutsche mark and equity business it had lost to London, not to become a real international marketplace."

FRANKFURT: New EC Bank Won't Draw Crowds

What does worry some London-

Frankfurt will seek to impose regulations on the markets across Europe on the theory that one glove fits all." said Mr. Szembel. 1.00

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Before that day comes however, many bankers say that Frankfurt has to clean up its own regulatory -ERIK IPSEN

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Call for Freedom TOKYO -- Japan's Ministry of Agriculture allegedly handed out illegal subsidies to farmers and farm organizations between 1990 and Continued from Page 11

blemished by few failures. the failed Bank of Credit & Com-

Backers of the bank also note office of Chase Manhattan. that its new governor and deputy governor have already proved their mettle. They say that Mr. George is accurately to boast that it has skirtalready behaving like something ed many a financial disaster over far more than a political lapdog.

Late last month, for instance, he amount of business elsewhere.

present a danger.

The bank has also earned exectlent marks for its new quarterly said a senior German banker. report on inflation. Following Brit-German conservatism and reain's exit from the European cur-

economy.

main deeply skeptical over what an independent bank might mean. They ascribe Britain's history of high inflation to a tolerance that far exceeds that of Germany, for instance. They doubt that, even with an independent bank, the will would exist to raise interest rates and choke off the economy every time prices started to rise.

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between bankers and regulators is a bit like that of oil and water. Banker stalwarts though is the day when ers have long favored London's far a European central bank headquarmore flexible approach to financial tered in Frankfurt could begin to regulation over that of Germany, call the regulatory shots for all of which is comparatively rigid.

"London's history is one of innovation and openness," said Nigel Szembel, a spokesman for London's Lord Mayor.

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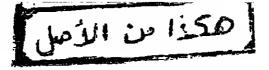
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Tourism Expected to Double in 10 Years

LONDON - The global travel and tourism industry is expected to double in size over the next decade, but aviation policies could restrict growth, the World Travel and Tourism Council said Wednesday

The world's largest industry now accounts for 10.2 percent of gross domestic product and one in 10 jobs, the council said in a report for an international travel forum.

The value of all travel and tourism, including wages, customer spending, investments, government spending, and foreign trade and busi-

£3 trillion next year, the council said.

It urged an "open-skies" policy, warning that "restrictive or protectionist air transport policies could significantly inhibit the growth and development of travel and tourism."

Travel and tourism provides direct or indirect employment for more than 200 million people worldwide. That was expected to rise to 350 million by 2005, the report said.

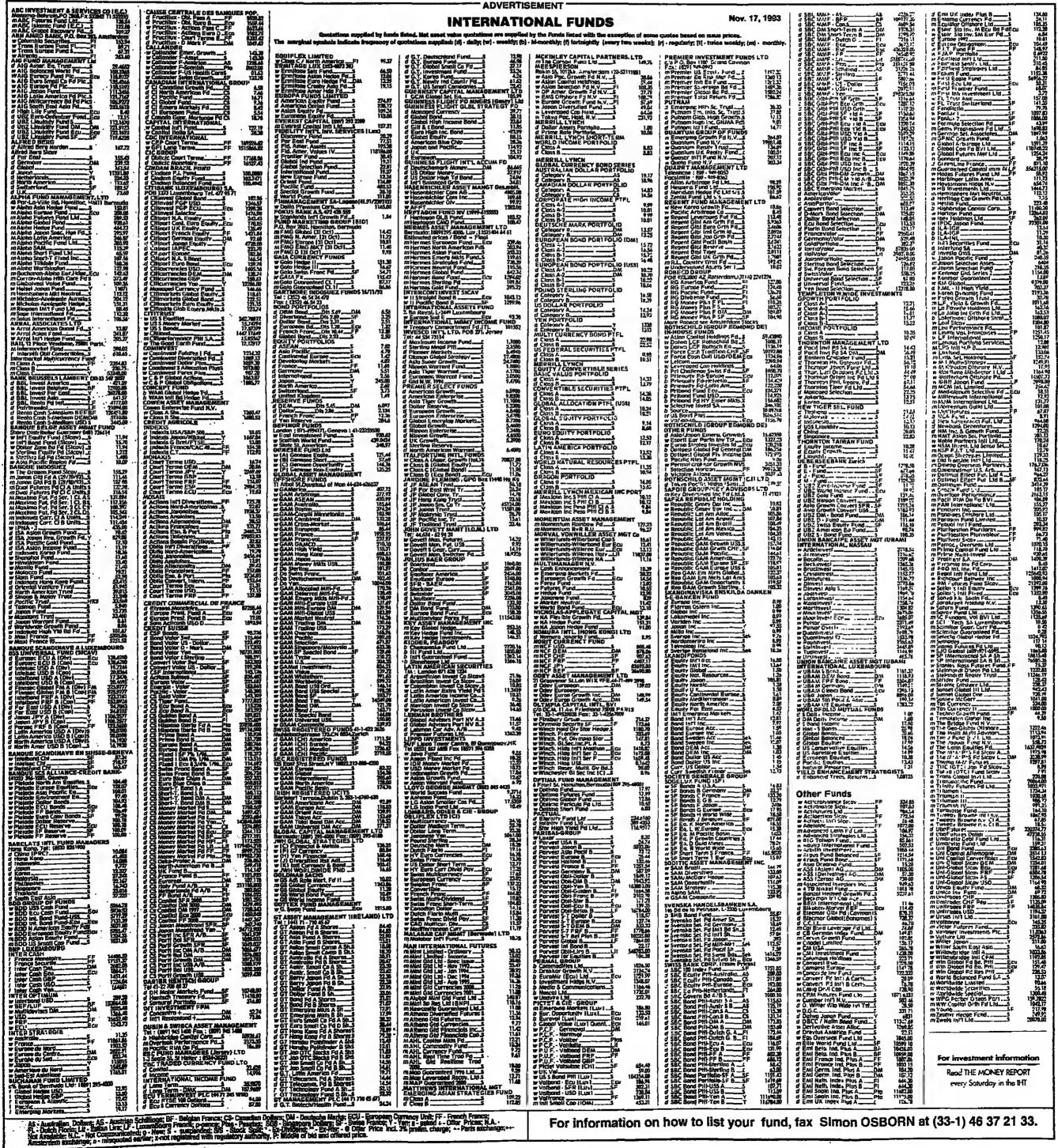
The council said about one in every nine jobs

ness sales, was expected to rise to about £5.3 around the world next year would be in travel trillion (\$7.9 trillion) by 2005 from an estimated and tourism.

Nearly one in five people in Spain work in

the industry, while it employs about one out of every seven people in Britain. The council said consumer spending alone in travel and tourism would reach about £1.3 tril-

lion next year and more than £3 trillion by 2005. Next year, the industry is expected to ac-count for 10.9 percent of all consumer spend-ing, 10.7 percent of all capital investment and 6.9 percent of all government spending.



SPORTS

Lakers, in 20Ts, **Maintain Mastery Over Clippers**

INGLEWOOD, California -The Lakers and Clippers resumed their Los Angeles rivalry with a double-overtime cliffhanger that had heroes becoming goats, and vice versa, in a matter of seconds. After missing his first nine shots Tuesday night. Elden Campbell

gave the Lakers a 116-114 triumph with his 10th attempt, a turnaround baseline jumper over Stanley Roberts as time expired.

Mark Jackson scored 19 points. including an 18-foot (5.5-meter)

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

jumper that gave the Clippers a 3point lead with 27 seconds left in regulation. But he missed a layup that would have snapped a 99-99 tie with two seconds remaining.

Tom Tolberi's three-point play put the Clippers ahead by two with 2:27 left in the second overtime. But his inbounds pass sailed out of bounds with 0.9 seconds on the clock, giving the Lakers possession and a chance for Campbell.
"I wish I could have done more,

hui I guess I did enough," said Campbell, who made his season debut after missing the first six games with a sprained left ankle, "I got the chance to redeem myself, and it worked out for me,"

The 50th meeting between the teams since the Clippers moved to Los Angeles for the 1984-85 season resulted in the first double overtime game between the crosstown rivals. The Lakers lead the series 40-10, while the Clippers have dropped 23 of their last 25 games at

The Lakers and Clippers had to keep playing Tuesday night after Anthony Peeler's 21-footer tied the score with 13 seconds left in regulation. They had to keep playing after Vlade Divac connected on a 3point shot from the corner with 1.8

seconds left in the first overtime. "Both teams stood in there toeto-toe." Lakers coach Randy Pfund said. "Those are the kind of battles that make this game either really frustrating and very tough, or really exhilarating and let you walk

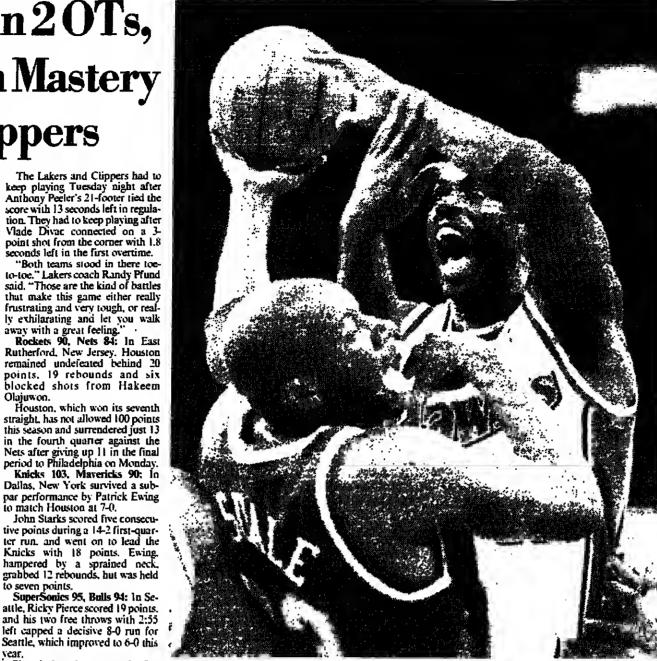
away with a great feeling."

Rockets 90, Nets 84: In East
Rutherford, New Jersey, Houston
remained undefeated behind 20 points, 19 rebounds and six blocked shots from Hakeem Olajuwon. Houston, which won its seventh

straight, has not allowed 100 points this season and surrendered just 13 in the fourth quarter against the Nets after giving up 11 in the final period to Philadelphia on Monday. Knicks 103. Mavericks 90: In Dallas, New York survived a subpar performance by Patrick Ewing to match Houston at 7-0.

John Starks scored five consecutive points during a 14-2 first-quarter run, and went on to lead the Knicks with 18 points. Ewing, hampered by a sprained neck, grabbed 12 rebounds, but was held to seven points. SuperSonics 95, Bulls 94: In Se-

Seattle, which improved to 6-0 this Pierce's free throws put the Su-perSonics ahead 95-87.



Atlanta's Kevin Willis beating Sacramento's Wayman Tisdale during the Hawks' 118-95 victory.

76ers Turn Back the Clock Moses Malone to Tutor Rookie Center

By Harvey Araton

New York Times Service ed Moses in high school, and he was such a dominant athlete. I thought he could help us right away.

NEW YORK — It may be surprising to learn that doses Malone is only 38, not even the elder statesman of the National Baskethall Association. He seems to was attempting to steal his ticket to the Final Four, he was Moses Malone is only 38, not even the elder statesman of the National Basketball Association. He seems to have been around, if not since the beginning of time, then at least before the creation of the 24-second clock. Actually, he broke into pro ball in 1974. In the mid-

1970s, Malone battled Dave Cowens and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar. In the mid-1980s, he tutored a college-kid from Africa named Hakeem Olajuwon in sweltering Houston summer leagues and took a Georgetown rookie named Patrick Ewing to school in his first game for the New York Knicks.

Now he's back with the Philadelphia 76ers, who

have won only twice in seven outings so far. Though he said, "I'm here to win games," Malone was really signed to become the hands-on instructor for the frail 7-foot 6-inch (2.3-meter) rookie, Shawn Bradley, It's a job he shares with the 76ers' assistant coach and former pivot brawler, Jeff Ruland. Malone has made more than 9,300 field goals, 8,400

free throws, millions of dollars and hundreds of friends. The men who have coached and played with Malone always understood him better than others, recognized him to be a tower of strength, one of the great warriors of the game, its most accomplished offensive rebounder.

From the moment he became the first player to go directly from high school to the pros, it was easy to

young Malone, scrimmaging with the Portland Trail Blazers, motioned to the team's trainer, Ron Culp,

who thought he heard Maione say, "Rest."

"Moses wants to come out," Culp yelled at the coach, Jack Ramsay, "No," said Maione, holding up a wounded hand. "Not rest, wrist!"

His monosyllabic mumbling has become nearly mythologized, but Bucky Buckwalter, the Blazers' senior scout, claims there is a wonderful clarity to Malone that was as detectable 20 years ago as it was in 1983, when Malone predicted a 76ers' championship in "Fo', lo' and lo'." (He was off by one game).

As personnel director for the Utah Stars of the American Basketball Association, Buckwalter boldly and into a contest to live Malone into the prosessor.

ing charmer, Lefty Driesell. "We had lost some good players from the year

got into a contest to lure Malone into the pros after be had signed a letter of intent with Maryland's recruit-

before," Buckwalter said. "We had no centers. I scout-

began making a daily pilgrimage to the Malone family home in Petersburg, Virginia.

It was so modest, Buckwalter said, that the fiving room coffee table was an old milk crate, on which

Malone placed his trophies when the basketball recraiters would come. Young Moses, he recalled, always sat by the window and stared outside. Occasionally, he mumbled a few words to the older white men who talked about how

The men who have coached and played with Malone always recognized him to be a tower of strength.

much they could do for him, but never what he could. do for them.

Given the environment, and how little he said, you could understand how people would have got the wrong idea," said Buckwalter. "But every once in a misconstrue what Malone was about, especially if you while, he'd shoot something out, and if you listened to what he was saying, you realized that this gay was a lot this was illustrated in the book, "The Breaks of the Game," by David Halberstam, who told of how the young Malone, scrimmaging with the Portland Trail

Whatever moral doubts Buckwaiter had about thrust-

ing an 18-year-old into the Darwinian society of profes-sional sports dissipated with each Driesell pitch to compete with the money Malone's family badly needed. When, for instance, he sensed that he was losing the

war, Driesell called on a higher authority. He told Malone that "the Good Lord wou't mind you waiting a year or two" before he turned pro. To which Malone is said to have snapped, "Stop

jiving me, Coach!"

With those four words, a Hall of Fame career was born, and Malone proved that he saw through the hypocrisy of big-time college sports. It is that inmitive wisdom, plus 20 years of offersive skills and tricks, that Malone offers Bradley, the 21-year-old Mormon who played only one more year of college ball than his mentor.

"All the kid has to do is watch," said Buckwalter.

Moses, he knows, will be ready to show, if not tell.

Fighting Spirit Betrays Pistons Isiah Thomas

The Associated Press AUBURN HILLS, Michigan - Isiah Thomas, one of the NBA's most temperamental players, broke his right hand when he punched team-mate Bill Laimbeer during practice and will be sidelined four to six weeks.

Witnesses said Thomas got angry Tuesday when he was elbowed by Laimbeer, who had broken Thomas's rib with an elbow during a preseason practice Oct. 30.

After Laimbeer, a 6-foot-11. 260-pound center, elbowed Thomas, a 6-foot-1, 185pound guard, on Tuesday, Laimbeer turned away and Thomas punched him in the back of the head, a newspaper

Laimbeer has a reputation for wayward elbows and wellplaced forearms.

go Bulls center Bill Cartwright.

report said.

In 1989. Thomas broke his left hand in a fight with Chica-

SCOREBOARD

NBA Standings EASTERN CONFERENCE WESTERN CONFERENCE

Houslan Ulah San Anlonia Denver Dallas Minnesola

TUESDAY'S RESULTS
21 24 24 17-90
27 23 21 13-44 K.Anderson 18-23 4-5 24, Edwards 8-13 2-2 18. Rebounds---Hauslan 55 (Olojuwan 191, New

Seattle 38 17 29 19—75 (Douenerty 131, Portland 45 (C Robinson 11).

C:Armstrong 8-17-2-218. +ul oc 9-12-0-20. 5: Assists—Cleveland 25 | Price 71, Portland 28 |

Kema 8-16-2-6-18, Pierce 6-13-7-7-19, Rebounds—Chicago 46 | Cortwright 91, Seattle 33 [Kemp 7]. Assists - Chicogo 21 [Myers 4]. Se-

Milwoukee 25 22 26 33—162
Milwoukee 25 25 22 26— 98
M: Lonitiner 10-1544 29 West 9-167-725, Idwal
Lohous 7-13-1-2 21 Murdock 9-14-46-29, Rebounds—Milmesola 53 ILBetiner, Person,
Longtev 91. Milwoukee 45 (Avent 10) Assists—Milmesola 21 Laetiner 71, Milwoukee

20 I Styrdock 71.

New York 23 22 27 21—163

Dollos 23 17 17 23— 98

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NY: Dokley 6-11 0-0 1e. 51 at 75 -710 3-1 at 0.0:

My: Dokley 6-10 5-0 19. Jackson 7-16 7-9 21. Rebounds—New nork 53 I Ewine 121. Dollos 37 burn et. Assists—New York 2e (Rivers illos 17 (Jackson St. utonie 34 21 12 19—8e r 20 19 17 18—74 5: D.Ellis 8-17 0-0 17. Robinson 6-18 5-7 17. D:

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

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Son Jose

8 2 0-2
Washington 0 1 0-4

FIRST PERIOD: None, Second Period; W-Kry-sier 4 (Hatcher, Poulin): S.J.-Larianov 4 (Mo-karov, Norian): S.J.-Gaudreau 2 (Ellik, Gar-seniov): Ipo). Third Period: None, Shots on god: S.J. \$11.2—21, W5-7.6—18. Gaulles—S.J., Irbe, W. Tabarocci.

and Period: F-Lowry S (Mellanby, Nieder-yor); N.Y.-Lowe 1 (Kovolev, Tikkanen); ves 13 (Leeich), Third Period: F-Lomo

First Period: V-Lumme | [Elsenhot], Sec-ond Period: V-Odlick 6 [Adoms, Bure] | V-Odlick 7 (Adoms, Siegr), Third Period: Hone,

TEMPLEMENT BASKETBALL

forward, on injured list. Activate James, jarward, from injured list. FOOTBALL

leived Faul McLutlen, punter. NEW ENGLAND—Walved Mike Fart, wide NEW ORLEANS—Wolved Jeff Fo

WASHINGTON-Put

CALVIN AND HOBBES

WE'LL USE THIS COLANDER FOR THE THINKING CAP! IT'S METAL SURFACE CAN

MPULSES AND REFLECT

WIZARD of ID

NEXT WE'LL NEED TO ATTACH THOSE INPUT AND OUTPUT

strings and a ground

GIMME TWO LAWBREAKERS,

FIVE LIGORICE

STICKS ... AND A

DOZEN JELLY

BEANS

I THINK I FOUND SOMEONE, REX-SHE SOUNDS PERFECT! HER NAME IS BERNA HOLT!

ARAME IM—Recoiled David Williams, de-fersement, from Son Dieso, HL HARTFORD—Relieved peneral monoper-Poul Holmpren of his conciner dutes, Named assistant seneral monoper Plents. McGulter coach. Truded Martin Hamrilli, defensement, to St. Louis for Intere completentions, Reas-sisted Mike Lenorduzzi, gooile, to Soring-field. AHL. sisted Mike Lenarduzzi, gooffe, to Spring-field, AHL, LOS ANGELES—Recalled John Druce and

LOS ANGELES—Recalled John Druce and Phil Grows, forwards, from Phoenix, IHL Assigned Dove Thomilison and Rob, Murphy, forwards, to Phoenix.

N.Y. ISLANGERS—Assigned Stove Junker, right wing, to Soft Lose City, IHL Recalled Wayne McBear, defendement, and Jos Doy, left wing, from Solf Lake. ST. LOUIS—Reassigned Jim Monty

center, and Doug Crossman, defe First State of the Control of Co

COLLEGE
NCAA—Put Pilitsburgh on 2 years proton for serious recruiting violations, Busic ball program will be limited to 12 schola

m 19445 and 19546 occamic Years, and expense-paid recruiting visits will be out from 15 to 12 next season. Football program will have 1-year reduction in an-compas recruiting visits from 70 to 40.

SOUTHERN COLLEGIATE ATMLETIC CONFERENCE—Announced the od

A YHW

IT'S LIKE A

LIGHTNING ROD FOR BRADISTORIS

OROLLEGED IN

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON-Named

FLORIDA-Suppended - Willie

**KENTUCKY—Normed Sandy Bell director of NCAA compliance. LEMOYNE—Normed Darry Crist men's of-sistant Dasketbolf couch, ANDDLE TENNESSEE 57.—John Stonford.

NEBRASKA-OMAHA-Ton PURDUE-Dove Alex officer, resigned to become scoot for Sea Mariners, RUTGE RS—Suspended Joy Be

SAM HOUSTON ST.—Named Erika Nobble

women's ossistant basketbult coech, SIENA MEIGHTS—Gordle Theisen, base-tall cooch, resigned effective Dec. 1, STATEN ISLAND-Numed Terence Small SOUTHERN COLORADO-Mike Mitchell

CONNECTICUT—N WINTHROP-

T THINK Y WELL ALSO NEED

OH ... AND A

BOX OF 38"

HOLLOWPOINTS

TRANSFORMER

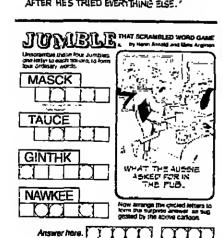
CEREBRAL

JATE .

DENNIS THE MENACE



Dennis Always does what he's told to do After he's tried everthing else."



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service. Just call us today at 05-437-437

Amono CHOE PLAID ORATOR EVOISE

Theory over shooping a visit charge —
CREDY CARDS

PEANUTS

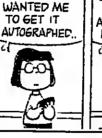


THIS IS MY I GOT IT LAST REPORT ON A NIGHT AT THE REAL HOCKEY GAME WITH THE PUCK .



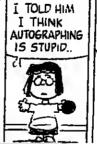


TERRIBLE! WE LOST A 916 CASE IN COURT... AND WE HAD THREE TOP LAWMERS ON OUR SIDE



THEN HOW COME

MY DAD













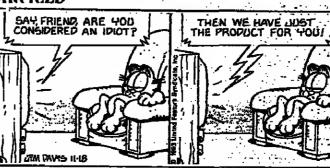










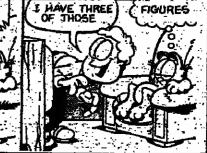


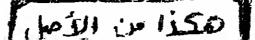


ELSE?









هكذا من الأصل

SPORTS

Reversing Croat's Dominance

By Christopher Clarey Special to the Herald Tribun

FRANKFURT - These are heady times for Pete Sampras. At age 22, he has millions, manners and a rapidly shrinking short-list of objectives.
First-came Wimbledon, then a second U.S. Open, then the year-end

On Wednesday night, he took care of the Goran Ivanisevic problem. ing 6-3, 4-6, 6-2 in his opening round-robin match at the ATP Tour World Championship.

This was big for me," said Sampras, who less than 48 hours before, had named the lanky, resurgent Croat, also 22 years old, as the player

most likely to make him nervous in Frankfurt. "He is the one guy that can serve me off the court." Sampras said on Monday. "I definitely would like to get back at him."

Sampras, like most people, is not at his best against hig-serving lefties. Guy Forget has given him trouble in the past, but nobody has given him trouble like lvanisevic. In six previous matches, the left-handed lvanisevic had beaten Sampras five times. Just 10 days ago in the quarterinals of the Paris Indoor, Ivanisevic blasted past Sampras in straight sets on his

But 1993 is Sampras's year, not Ivanisevic's, and this time, it was the American's turn to serve his opponent off the court. Sampras Imished with 15 aces to Ivanisevic's 10 and was ruthlessly efficient on serve in both the first and third sets, which were both played at hreakneck speed. In the process, he broke Ivanisevic's record for aces in a season. The Croat had 957 last year; Sampras has 972 this year and counting. "I'd rather win," said Sampras when asked if that meant anything to him.

Watching these two when both are serving well is like watching two great skeet shooters take turns. At first, it is quite exhibarating, but before too long, you begin to crave variety.

The first set took only 26 minutes, which is speedy even by Wimbledon

standards. At one stage, they played three games in less than six minutes, which is speedy even by Formula One standards.

Sampras could well have put Ivanisevic away in under an hour, but at 3-3 in the second set, the Croat came up with five straight first serves to save himself from 0-40. Two games later, Sampras double-faulted on break point to lose the set

There would he no more chinks in the new king's armor, however. Serving at 2-2, 40-15. Ivanisevic suddenly lost rhythm on his first delivery and Sampras seized the opportunity. When Ivanisevic missed a backhand on break point, his racket soon was skidding off the court, along with his

It is too soon to write off Ivanisevic. Unlike every other tennis tournament of import, one loss does not a loser make in the ATP Finals. If Ivanisevic beats Stefan Edberg, and Sergi Bruguera in his next two matches, he should earn a berth in the semifinals, which means that he and Sampras could meet again in the final.

Whatever transpires between now and then, Sampras will sleep soundly in the off-season.

"I won here a couple of years ago," Sampras said. "It is definitely very important to me, but regardless of what happens here, I can look at my year in '93 and hold my head up high. It has been a great year and obviously to win here would he a very positive finishing note, but it is not a hig mountain I'm looking to climb.

The edge is clearly off the ATP Finals without the No. I ranking at stake. Sampras erased any mathematical chance of Jim Courier catching him by winning in Antwerp last week. . . .

The intriguing question now is whether Sampras will he able to keep his

motivation after achieving so much so young.

He will tell you that he plans on playing until the age of 30, but with the examples of Bjorn Borg and Mats Wilander still fresh enough in memory, he clearly nows there will be a different sort of challenge ahead. "Obviously the Grand Slams are going to be important," he said. "I want to win as many of those suckers as I can, and that's really the bottom

line. If I lose any motivation, the only place I can go is down. I can't be satisfied with the accomplishments I have achieved. I just can't be satisfied. I have to keep on going forward."

It all seems so very possible at 22. Only the years will tell if Sampras is a

player for this age or a player for the ages. .

Sampras Deals Late Bulgarian Goal Ousts France From Cup, With Ivanisevic England's Barrage Falls Short as Dutch Win



Dennis Bergkamp, center, scoring the first of his two goals in the victory over Poland that qualified the Dutch for the World Cup finals.

PARIS - Two of Europe's soccer powers. France and England, won't he going to the 1994 World Cup finals, but the French were certainly the most disappointed team around after Wednesday's ultimate round of qualifying matches.

The French gave the word "colblew a late lead in a match that would have qualified them. This time. Emil Kostadinov's goal in the
last seconds of play gave Bulgaria a
2-1 victory, putting the Bulgarians
in the finals and knocking the
matches to play at home against

The English, more predictably, failed to qualify despite their 7-1 victory over San Marino in Bolo-gna, Italy, when the Netherlands beat Poland, 3-1, in Poznan, to advance to the cup finals.

In other qualifying games, Italy gave its fans in Milan some anxious noments before beating Ponugal. 1-0, to go through to America: Switzerland advanced to the cup finals for the first time in 28 years with a 4-0 win over Estonia in Zunich: Romania defeated Wales, 2-1. in Cardiff, to advance: Belgium got through with a 0-0 draw with the former Czechoslovakia in Brussels; in Seville, to qualify.

breaker for the French, who missed a the 1990 World Cup in Italy and a had set their sights on this one for

long months.

Eric Cantona scored in the first half for France, but Kostadinov tied the game a few minutes later.

The teams went scoretess through an increasingly hotly conlapse" new meaning when, for the tested second half until Kostasecond time in four weeks, they dinov, in the 90th and last minute. took a long hall from Luboslav Penev and slammed the ball into the roof of the net.

> Israel and Bulgaria. But the French managed to lose both matches in the dving minutes.

> Leading 2-1 at home to Israel last month at the Parc des Princes with seven minutes left and with their fickets to America seemingly, safely in their pockets, they contrived to lose, 3-2

This time a draw would have been enough,

In Bologna, England conceded a goal to San Marino's Davide Gualtien after just 10 seconds, the earligoal in 702 internationals stretch-

ing back over a century.

Needing a goal avalanche, and for the Netherlands to lose in Poland, the English struck back with seven, including four from lan Wright, But the Dutch victory rendered England's 400th international victory academic and leave the English, world champions in 1966, and semifinalists three years ago, to sit out the World Cup for the first time since 1978.

The English are left to rebuild as they head towards the 1996 European championship, which they host. In Milan, midfielder Dino Bagio put the 86,000 fans packed into San Siro stadium out of their nus-

ery when he scored from close range after 83 minutes. But Italy, unbeaten in Milan for 68 years, were made to struggle by

a determined Portuguese side. In Zurich, three Swiss goals in a 13-minute spell during the first half, by Adrian Knup, Georges Bregy and Christophe Ohrel, killed

off Estonia's challenge. Stephane Chapuisat completed Switzerland's convincing win with a fourth goal in the 61st minute.

In Cardiff. Wales needed a victory to qualify and instead saw Romania score twice, through Gheorghe Hagi in the first half and Florin Raducioiu seven minutes before the end of the game. Wales was hidding to reach the

finals for the first time since its only appearance in 1958. Wales has now narrowly missed out on four world Cup linais and two Europe an championships in 15 years.

In Brussels, Belgium was down to 10 men after 50 numutes when defender Philippe Albert was sent off, but held on for the scoreless tie with Czechoslovakia to qualify for the World Cup finals for the fourth meter), par-4 hole that has an ex- four shots into the water yet was time in a row. Czechoslovakia, which could tremely narrow fairway with trou-still three strokes ahead at the end

only have qualified with a victory, bows out of football. From now on the players will line up for the Czech Republic or Slovakia. In Poznan, the Dutch were in-

Langer was penalized six shots. Azinger went through 11 balls dur-ing the first 18 holes. Janzen had spired by two goals from Dennis Bergkamp, in the 10th and 56th minutes. Ronald de Boer sealed the Even if the players didn't give the course a beating during Tues-day's round, they did afterward. "This is disgusting." Norman said. victory in the 88th minute by stroking the ball past Polisb goalkeeper Adam Matysek from just inside the "It doesn't even make you want to

penalty area. In Seville, Spain was also down to 10 men after 10 minutes when goalkeeper Andoni Zuhizarreta was sent off, but beat European

champions Denmark. Midfielder Fernando Hierro scored the vital goal in the 63d minute with a towering beader from a corner by Juan Goikoetxea.

Zubizarreta was ejected when be felled Barcelona clubmate Michael Landrup just outside the penalty area. But Spain came back to dominate midfield in the second half and snatch the goal that booked their ticket to the United States.

In a World Cup match that changed nothing, for both teams had already qualified, Greece beat Russia, 1-0. in Athens.

Nikos Mahlas headed bome a cross from Nikos Nioplias in the 68th minute to inflict Russia's first mat of a tailored-for-television spe-cial that runs on tape in prime time. defeat of the qualifying tourna-ment and underline Greece's right cial that runs on tape in prime time.

(AP, Reuters, LAT, NYT) to contest their first World Cup.

A Match With Something for All in Ireland

By Ian Thomsen enal Herald Tribune

BELFAST - Rarely has a draw been so elebrated as the 1-1 meeting of Ireland and Northern Ireland on Wednesday night, which qualified the Republic for the 1994 World Cup in America and maintained the local legend of 62-year-old Billy Bingham, who retired with this match.

Photographers gathered around the Northern Ireland manager in the final min-utes, as Ireland ceased its furious second-half attack, no doubt aware of the happenings in Seville. There, in a meeting of the Europe Group 3 leaders, Denmark was losing to Spain, I-O, allowing Ireland to move past Demmark in the qualification table.

If the draw felt like an Irish victory, it was because the North had threatened to knock

them out with an opening goal in the 74th minute when a Kevin Wilson nudge provided the striker Jimmy Quinn with a chance to blast from the top of the box into the upper right corner. Having culminated a long Irish run of aggression, it threatened to end the

was of no immediate importance to the Jack Charlton, the Ireland manager. hosts, who made clear their inspiration when retiring manager of 17 years.

ahead six minutes into the second half, when a direct kick by Dennis Irwin rebounded eventually to midfielder Ray Houghton, who turned on it and forced the evening's best safe from the North's Packie Bonner, diving to his right. As Ireland asserted its strengths in midfield and in the dominant figure of striker Niall Quinn, the chances continued along to Houghton, who floated a clear chance off of the bounce and couldn't finish a header. When another rally failed with his alternot to chip into the box, he was promptly replaced in the 71st minute by Alan McLoughlin, just three minutes before

The timing is important: Before Ireland

Northern took the lead.

qualifier for the fourth straight time, but this North's left post, thus restoring the genius of

Quinn immediately sprinted to the North's after seven years of unabated growth, he had managed the Republic to a demoralizing 3-1 The Republic had their chances to move his usual alignment to field five midfielders in response to Irish injuries. The wounded land's impressive 3-0 victory. were all healthy, with the exception of Insh ence was felt in dead ball situations, hut the Republic played the first half as if it still was not quite sure.

The opening 45 minutes produced an even and scoreless game, giving the clear advan-tage to the North. It is always that way for the side with nothing in lose. Neither side could even budge a credible shot on goal, so deadlocked were they, the North in its green shirts and white shorts, the South wearing a reversal of those colors. Even the flags flapping along the roof of Protestant-Loyalist Windsor Park were against the visitors, repcould begin to fathorn all that it might lose, resenting Northern Ireland, Britain, FIFA McLoughlin was chesting a hall from the box and Turkey, in honor of the referce. Ahmed island's hopes of producing a World Cup and firing it along the ground inside the Cakar, but no sign of the Republic.

\$400,000 Payday for Norman

Golf's Grand Slam Proves More Rewarding Than Fun

Norman lagged within 3 feet of the hole, than made the putt for the

victory, his second win in four

Janzen wound up with a 6 on the hole to drop out of second place.

The previous day on No. 18. Norman had hit his see shot into

the edge of the water on the right

side, but was able to play the ball

and hit it back onto the fairway. He

salvaged a bogey to finish 18 holes

Norman made a pressure-

packed, 6-foot putt for par 3 on the 17th hole Wednesday to stay one

shot in front. Janzen missed a bird-

ie try from 18 feet, then putted out

lead when they teed up for the last nine holes, birdied the first two

holes, parted the next two, then birdied No. 15 to pull within a shot.

tournament when he bogeved No.

11. Azinger and Langer also stayed

The foursome played the final nine holes much hetter than they had the opening 27 holes on Tues-

day, an odd format necessitated by

Norman's need to get away quickly

On the first day, Norman hit

Norman went to 1-over for the

Janzen, five shots off Norman's

Grand Slam appearances.

ble on both sides.

at 1-under.

for par on the hole.

on Wednesday.

MERCEDES

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Ireland's expression of superiority from the beginning of the second half only added His legend too was at nik this night, for to the joy of its hosts when the first goal was registered. "There's only one team in Ireland," the Northern supporters sang, mimloss at home to Spain last month, forsaking icking the haughty chant of their neighbors eight months before in Dublin, during fre-The Irish had never scored in two previous

player-of-the-year Steve Staunton, whose internationals here, and they still have yet to win. But the sight of McLoughlin's equalizer no doubt felt like the go-ahead score to the millions of Irish watching in the puhs of Dublin and Boston and throughout the continent, who knew that one team was winning in Seville. Only a draw there could prevent Ireland from qualifying for the World Cup finals for the second time in its history.

The partisan crowd rejoiced at the final staccato whistling. A loss had been avoided. and a good reputation of Northern soccer restored. Billy Bingham was blowing kisses to everyone, Charlton was surrounded by television lights, and the players seemed to clash in the middle. Was one side hugging the other? They might have been.

two double bogeys.

Azinger attempted to be diplo-

matic. keeping in mind the rich prizes. "It's a tough course." be

said, "but I'll go out and fight the

cactus for the amount of money

we're playing for, and that's sugar-

a course like that in Germany."

"They wouldn't spend money on

Norman left immediately after

playing at La Quinta on Wednesday

to travel to Thousand Oaks, Califor-

nia. 150 miles (245 kilometers)

away, to play in the pro-am of his

ed in 1979 as an 18-hole tourna-

ment to benefit junior golf. It went

through several incarnations before

settling in 1991 on its current for-

The PGA Grand Slam was start-

tournament, the Shark Shootout.

coated as best I can."

Langer remarked.

play golf.

Sabatini Is Battered By Pierce

By Robin Finn

NEW YORK - Mary Pierce, whose tennis relies on brute force as its backbone, literally bullied fifth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini off Madison Square Garden's center stage in their first-round match at the Virginia Slims Championships. Pierce knocked off a top-10 player for the first time in her career. To

finished Sabatini off with a deep. disputed two-handed backhand to the baseline that sealed her 7-6 (8-(i), 6-3 upset of the crowd favorite. This loss extended Sabatini's winless streak to 26 tournaments, atrail of disappointment and underachievement that unravels all the way back to her defeat of then No. 1-ranked Monica Seles at the 1992

dence has dwindled in direct proportion to her results. Sahatini's uncertain state of mind was mirrored by her play here: She retreated when it was prudent to attack and seemed content to defend herself from the

"She was just pushing the ball back and waiting for mistakes; she wasn't being very aggressive,"

Pierce was, lashing out with swinging volleys off both sides and spinning in her second serves at efficient angles. The 18-year-old Pierce, whose

sordid tale of abuse at the hand of her father and ex-coach, Jim, has been aired in public, said she hoped Tuesday night's performance would belp switch the focus to her rapidly developing tennis game. Pierce, who's now training with Nick Bollettieri, said: "I want to turn the page and talk about Mary Pierce, talk about her because she's

Zina Garrison-Jackson's 30th birthday hash included the receipt of 30 dozen roses from her husband, Willard, but her evening went downhill once she tackled seventh-seeded Jana Novotna. Novotna improved her record against Garrison-Jackson to 3-1 with an error-laden 6-4, 6-7 (7-5), 6-3 victory.

playing well."

Novotna attributed the mistakes to frenzy, since each player was obsessed with beating the other to the net. "You don't see rallies, you don't see anything spectacular happen, you only see us rushing to the net." she said.

Arantxa Sanchez Vicario of Spain capped Tuesday night's proman Robbie Thompson and catchit bronzed."

gram by beating Helena Sukova of er Kirt Manwaring all won from Bonds for the Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-2



HEAVY WEIGHT - Bulgaria's Melina Trendafilova readying her winning lift of 100 kilograms in the snatch event of the 70-kg women's class Wednesday at the world championships in Melbourne.

Ozzie Smith Yields Gold Glove to Bell

shortstop Jay Bell has broken Ozzie Chicago first baseman Mark Grace Smith's 13-year grip on the Gold also made the NL team.

Glove, winning the National League award.

The Gold Gloves, which have been awarded since 1957, are de-Not since Dave Concepcion of cided based on a vote of managers stop other than Smith won the Gold . son.

Glove. Smith's 13-year streak started with San Diego and continued him third overall. Baltimore third baseman Brooks Robinson and pitcher Jim Kaai each won 16 Tuesday after leading major league straight.
Shortstops in fielding percentage (.986) and total chances (793). He team for made 11 errors to Smith's 19.

"Reputation means n lot and Ozsive player in my era and probably of all time." Bell said Tuesday. he said. "I thin The NL MVP, Barry Bonds of San errors on grass."

his fourth straight Gold Glove. Bonds, an outfielder, third base-

the Giants.

Montreal outfielders Larry NEW YORK - Pittsburgh Walker and Marquis Grissom and Barry Bonds got his first three with

Cincinnati in 1979 had an NL short- and coaches late in the regular sea-Smith's 13 Gold Gloves ranked

Bell, who also made the All-Star team for the first time this season, cut his error total in half this year. "I think I may have been a little zie is definitely the greatest defen- more aggressive in the field this year, particularly on natural turf," he said. "I think I had only two

Francisco, and the Cy Young winner. Bell won with a glove that turned Greg Maddux of Atlanta, each won seven years old and began falling apart at the seams. Now that he's won the Gold Glove, he said plans man Matt Williams; second base- to take the min "and probably have

Bonds' fourth Gold Glove is one and sign autographs at the Hard more than his father, Bobby, won Rock Cafe in Amsterdam.

أأر وأوالتصور أنوار يودونان والراب

Pittsburgh and won this year with a .984 fielding percentage. Maddux had the most purouts (39) and total chances (105) among

pitchers in the majors. Dvkstra in Europe

Lenny Dykstra, center fielder for

the NL champinn Philadelphia Phillies, will make promotional appearances in Europe and conduct a clinic with the French National Boschall team, Major League Basehall International announced Wednesday. Dykstra will sign autographs at a

Karstadt department store in Dilsseldorf on Saturday. On Sunday, he will conduct a clinic for children with the French national team in Paris and sign autographs at the Chicago Pizza Pie Factory. On Tuesday, Nov. 23, he will

tape a show for Dutch television

ESCORTS & GUIDES BELGRAVIA **ORCHIDS**

LA QUINTA, California -

Greg Norman picked up \$400,000 on Wednesday for 36 holes of golf

over a course he didn't like, before

rushing off to play in his own tour-

Norman finished the two-day

Grand Slant of Golf, reserved for

the winners of the sport's four ma-jor tournaments, at 1-over-par 145.

two strokes ahead of Paul Azinger.

pion, had led by as much as six strokes earlier in the tournament.

played over a Nicklaus Resort

Course that drew abundant enti-

"Disgusting," said Norman of a course that he taxed with having

"too many angles" and one hunker the size of "the Sahara Desert."

Tied at one stroke bebind

Azinger, the PGA winner, were the

Masters champion. Bernhard

Langer, and the U.S. Open winner.

Azinger won \$250,000 and Lang-

Janzen was just a stroke behind

as be and Norman hit from a trap

along the 18th fairway. But Janzen

got too much sand and his shot

went short and plopped into a lake

Norman, hitting the ball out cleanly, knocked his 5-iron onto the green on the 450-yard (411-

er and Janzen got \$175,000 each.

Lee Janzen.

cism from the participants.

Norman, the British Open cham-

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ART BUCHWALD

The Rudeness Capital

WASHINGTON — New York not in Bali now, you're in New York, and in this city no one says that towns in the world. People actually take special trips there to be insulted, it makes them feel so good when they return

I was in a drug store on Lexington Avenue the other day. After handling my purchase, the

clerk said to me, "Thank you." Two men in raincoats and slouch hats, who were pretending to read a magazine, Iwirled around and

flashed their

badges from Buchwald New York's elite Rudeness Police. "What did you say?" one asked

The clerk went white, "I said 'thank you.' The man gave me his money and I thought he would like to know that the drug store was grateful for his business."

The other slouch hat took out his notebook. "How long have you been in this country?

"Ten years," the clerk replied. "I come from Bali and we thank people there all the time." The first slouch hat said, "You're

Strike in Paris Cancels Opera

Th ARIS - Staff at the Paris Opera called a one-day strike Wednesday that caused the cancellation of the opening performance of Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" at the Opéra Bastille.

Members of the theater and cultural workers' union accused management of planning to eliminate 600 jobs next year at the Palais Garnier, which now is dedicated to ballet, and of employing staff members on short-term contracts.

The Paris Opéra, which manages both the Palais Garnier and the Opera Bastille, dedicated to opera and music, has been the target of sporadic labor disputes ince the Bastille house opened in

sign of weakness and people just plain don't like it.'

"I'm sorry, I didn't mean to offend anyone, is it too fate to tell the customer I really didn't want to thank him?"

"Much too late. This man will now walk out of this store and tell everyone in his homelown that a New Yorker thanked him. We'll be the laughing stock of the country."

The other slouch hat started to take the clerk's fingerprints. "What are you doing that for?" I asked. The hat replied, "We keep a computer file on clerks in this city who say thank you. The first time we overlook it and only issue a

ues the offender is sent to Rudeness Camp to change his attitude."
"What should I say in New York when someone makes a purchase?"

warning, but if the pattern contin-

"You don't say anything. You snarl and hand over his change in a

fit of pique."
"I'll try," the clerk said.
The other slouch offered this advice, "A good way to handle a sale is to start talking to one of the other clerks while the customer is waiting for his change. You get a twofer for that - you inconvenience the person and you don't thank him."

· I asked the Rudeness Police what

their story was.
"New York has long been noted as the Rudeness Capital of the world. But there has been an influx of new people with different culturat backgrounds and they have hurt thecity's reputation by being polite to strangers. If we can't treat visitors with disdain, they'll go to Paris to be treated badly by the French. "How do you know who is being rude and who isn't?"

"We have television cameras in every New York city store. As soon as we bear a clerk say 'thank you.' we send one of our SWAT teams over and sweat him out down-

'ls 'thank you' the worst thing you can say to an out-of-towner? "No. The worst thing a store assistant can say is 'have a nice day.' Say it twice and we'll send you up

Palace of Tears: German Rock Scene

By John Rockwell

New York Times Service B ERLIN — As a symbol of change in the German capital, it could hardly be bettered. Before the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, one of the most fearful and depressing buildings in East Berlin squatted next to the Friedrichstrasse railroad station. The building was the screening area for anyone, from tourists with day-visas to East Germans with exit permits, who wanted to leave that

Not infrequently, East Germans showed up with suit-cases and fell afoul of the People's Police. Scenes of sobbing and screaming of desperate people being escort-ed away in custody, all in full sight of horrified Western

visitors, were not uncommon. Now this building, which was constructed in anonymous Soviet-modernist style, has been turned into a night-club called the Palace of Tears. The club is festoooed with

the original grim signs of the building's previous uncarna-tion ("Foreigners With Visas Enter Here"). You can buy Palace of Tears T-shirts at the coat check. One night, the headline band came from Yakuda, a

Siberian state three times the size of India. The six members of Aj-Tal purveyed a kind of gothic art-rock with growling, ululating vocal techniques familiar from Inuits and other natives of the frozen north. They wore quasi-native costume, complete with tafted leather boots and various kinds of fringe, presumably obtained from rein-deer or mouse or other indigenous creatures.

Trendy Berliners quaffed their beers, trains slid by silently on the elevated tracks visible through the upper

windows, psychedelic-ritualistic blobs glowed on a projection screen, the ghosts of the secret police hovered in the air and the mind reeled with the contradictions.

Aj-Tal's appearance was courtesy of a four-day rock Al-1 at s appearance was courtesy of a four-day rock conference called Berlin Independence Days. Founded in West Berlin and now in its sixth year, the conference is showing increasing vigor, as is Berlin's rock scene. BID seeks to further the cause of alternative musical genres and of the independent record labels and management companies and clubs that cater to such music.

Compared with previous years, the conference has re-laxed its registration rules. Some artists signed to major labels participated in showcases, and an effort was made to embrace many kinds of music that were slighted before. Of course, ecumenicalism has its limits. Michael Betz, one of the conference's two general managers, is a skin-head. But he is an anti-racist leftist skinhead, not a neo-

fascist rightist skinhead of the sort that has been in the news of late. He seemed shocked at the very thought that rightists might take part in his conference. We would not let a racist band in," he said. "The image BID has, though, they wouldn't even ask."

As with alternative rock everywhere, BID epitomizes leftist enthusiasms in politics. lifestyles and music. What is

different this year, apart from the absence of race-rock and of most unalloyed hard rock and of jazz and free-improvisational music as well), is a determined attempt to unite Berlin's sometimes fractious musical scenes. "In Berlin is happening what is happening in music in general," Betz said, "It's postmodern, It falls into segments. And now we have all the bands from East Germa-

ny — more bands, more influences. Bands from the former German Democratic Republic sound different. They integrate strange folk leatures, they're more artsy." Betz and Johannes Theurer, a disk jockey and world-



music expert, who took over last year, have reorganized the structure to support 12 different "units," which operate semi-autonomously and represent the interests of particular scenes. There has been a vigorous influx this year of house and techno styles, which are especially lively in Berlin.

Most units are devoted to musical genres: alternative Others are shownesses, and of those the most interesting is the Berliner Band Syndikat, which, like a mini-BID, attempts to promote all Berlin bands, irrespective of genre.

"Berlin used to be an island sponsored by the West; a

lot of money poured in to 'show the East,' " said Chris Blenkinsop, the half-German, half-English coordinator of the Band Syndikat unit. "It was the largest village in the world, with the biggest alternative-rock scene in Germany. Now, Berlin is becoming a town. A lot of people from all over the world pass through, and it's become a bridge to Eastern Europe. What we're trying to do is give Berlin bands an identity."

The East European emphasis is evident in panels devoted to the musical scenes in Budapest, Moscow and St. Petersburg, and in nighttime showcases for not only the Yakutians but also three bands from Ukraine. Western Europe's increasingly defensive stance toward Eastern Europe has posed problems, however (and was the theme of one of the panels, called "Fortress Europe"). The Ukrainians did not make it to their first scheduled showcase. They were detained 14 hours at the Polish-Ukrainian border, and it took a cross-Poland drive by a BID official to liberate them, followed by another cross-Poland drive back to Berlin. The Ukrainians showed up for their Saturday evening showcase at a club called the Tacheles Cafe, weary but willing One band, Anzhelika Korshinska and Grav Biser, sounded like Betz's description of the East Germans: slightly dated, technically adept guitar solos surmounted by the odd bur endearing operatic piping of Korshinska. The Berlin conference offers booths and displays and

panel discussions at its headquarters, the Haus am Köll-nischen Park in the eastern part of the city. Registrants make contacts, swap stories, do deals. Betz said there were 1,500 registrants and an additional 1,000 musicians. The evening showcases that make attendance especially worthwhile. There are bands from all over the world, but

there is also Berlin's club scene itself, full of earnest young people and atmospheric clubs, most carved out of dilapi dated real estate in the old East Berlin, where rents are cheaper and ownership rights murkier. East Berlin is also hip and exotic to West Berliners, who own and attend many of the clubs. "When the wall came down, suddenly you were like a lourist in your own town," said Betz.

The weekend offered not just Aj-Tal and the Ukrainians but also a lively female band from Hamburg called Die Braut Haut ins Auge, or the Bride Hits You in the Eye. Blenkinsop said that Hamburg boasts the second liveliest rock scene in Germany.
In addition, and this is just a small sampling, there were

gloomy German gothic-rock bands at two different clubs; Texans at Quasimodo, a leading West Berlin club, and a "Techno Trance Party" in a club called E-Werk. This is in Hitter's supposedly bomb-proof electrical generating plant in central Berlin, now a cavernous club with a

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PEOPLE

A Whole Lot of Money, Even Barbra Thinks So

Barbra Streisand is getting more money for her New Year's Eve concert in Las Vegas than even her own mother thinks she's worth. But no one will say just how much that is. In an interview with Barbara Walters. Streisand refused to say what she's earning on a contract with the MGM Grand to perform on New Year's Eve, but she said it was "very flattering." "It's like, wow, you'd pay me that?" she said. "Even my mother said. Why do they pay you so much to sing?" The concert will be the first time in 27 years that Stressand has performed publicly at a noncharity event.

Gebrief Byrne and Ellen Barkin may have pushed the togetherness thing 100 far by co-starting in the film "Into the West." They are reported to be separated, on amica-

The New York Mets' manager. Dallas Green, Sports Illustrated and the entire Hollywood movie industry have been inducted into Working Woman magazine's Half of Shame. As if losing 103 games wasn't enough of an offense. Green offered this technique for coping with frustration and defeat: "I just beat the hell out of Sylvia [his wife] and kick the dog and whatever else I've got to do to get it out." He apologized earlier this year.

Martha Raye received the presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest U.S. civilian award, which Pres-Ident Bill Clinton gave her for entertaining troops, Raye, 78, entertained troops during the Vietnam and Korean wars and World War II.

More than two miles above the earth, lan Ashpole walked along a thin steel bar held aloft by two hotair balloons. And he wore a parachute. Is that cheating? Apparently not. It earned him a world record for tightrope walking from the Guinness Book of Records — 11,420 feet (3,480 meters). He Ross-on-Wye, west of London.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 4 & 15

WEATHER

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Епсобе North America Boston to Washington, O.C., will be breezy and mild Finday with a few showers. The weekend will be dry and colder. The southeastern quester of the United Status and turn copier this weekend Cold bit knilling Southward Paris Impugh London will have mostly cloudy, cool wrother later this week. Control and existen Europe will be colder than normal with dry weather in most areas Snow will fall over Bulgaria and southern

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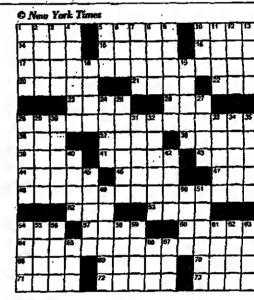
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"I wonder it the little guy had tun today

Sharing the day's events with lookd ones back in the States has never been easier.

Whenever void're away, samply dial the AFXT access number of the country you're calling from and an English-speaking AFXT Operator or voice prompt will put you through in seconds. You can bill the call to your ATST Card, F.S. local calling card, or call collect. You'll get economical ATST rates and keep hotel surcharges to a minimum.

It's all part of our continuing commitment to be there for you. Even when you're on the other side of the planet.

So surprise someone back home with a call. Who knows? Perhaps they'll have a little surprise for you.

AT&T Access Numbers

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*ANDORRA 192-0011	LEBANON' (BEIRUT) 426-801
*ARMENIAT	LIBERIA
*AUSTRIA 022-903-011	*LIECHTENSTEIN 155-00-t1
BAHRALY	LITRUANIA 86196
BED3DML 078-11-0010	LUXEMBOURG . 0-809-0111
BC.1.CARIA00-1800-0019	**{*I-146;†*
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS [13	*MAETA
CROATIA**99-38-001 t	*MONACO 197-0011
"CYPRUS	*NETHERLANDS06-022-9111
CZECII REP 00-120-00 101	MIGERIA, special subset believes because
DENMARK 8001-0010	*NORWAY 050-12011
PEGYPT' (CAIRO) 510-0200	POLAND***. 0:010-480-0111
ETHIOPIA Special I States Regulator Locations	PORTUGAL† 05017-1-288
FINLAND 9800-100-10	ROMANIA 01-800-4288
FRANCE 190-0011	*RUSSIA*(MOSCOW). 155-5042
GABON000-001	*SAK MARINO 172-1013
GAMBIA00111	SAPOLARABIAT 1-SOU-100
GERMANY 0130-0010	SIERRA LEONE 1100
GHANA 0191	SLOVAKIA00-420-00101
GIBRAITAR 5800	SPAIN
GREECE 00-800-1311	*SWEDEN 020-795-61/
HUNGARY	*NWITZERLAND . 155-00-11
REIAND	*TURKEY 909-K001-2277
TRELAND1-800-550-000	· DGANDA. Special School telephone for atoms
ISRAEL 177-100-2727	*P ARAB EMIRATES
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	TEMEN Special Problems Educations for some
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